HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,021—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th „
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th „
			1904.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th „
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	23rd „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th „
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th „
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th „
M. L. MACEDONIA	10500	T. S. Angus	19th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th „

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,253	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
SEGHRA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS ACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov., at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY 16th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison,	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU,	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 12th November, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL;—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655	Birch	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case ...	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY

11, HORNBY ROAD.
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT **XMAS** TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs. 16	8	per 100
„ „ „	II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „ „	III	„ 11	10	„ „
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	„ 17	10	„ „
„ „	II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „	III	„ 10	11	„ „
BOUQUETS	I	„ 17	7	„ „
„	II	„ 13	8	„ „
„	III	„ 11	14	„ „
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	„ 16	8	„ „
„ „	II	„ 13	2	„ „
„ „	III	„ 11	10	„ „

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE **BEST DRIVING BELTS,**

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.

ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS : **H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,**
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in. Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
„ 24 „ „ 26 „ „

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW,
THE 13TH AND 14TH NOVEMBER
"IN THE SOUP."
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

MONDAY NEXT, THE 16TH NOVEMBER
BY GENERAL DESIRE
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER
"TURNED UP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY is to RAISE A LOAN of Rs. 61,000 in open Market on the security of Municipal Revenues for Drainage Works, the rate of interest being 4½ per cent. per annum.

Forms of applications and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application.

Tenders are to be received till 23rd November, 1903, 5 P.M.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
President, A. M.

10th November, 1903.

NOTICE.

MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, Bombay. Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard upto 1 p. m. of 30th November, 1903.

For particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 5th November, 1903, or apply to the Undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, R. I. M., Bombay.

Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE AT PAREL.

TENDERS are invited for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at the Running Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel for the year 1904 and will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on Thursday, the 26th November, 1903.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 11th November, 1903.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED from THIS DAY to

21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

S. NARAEN AND Co.

1st November, 1903.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders Promptly Attended to.

☞ For safe delivery of orders and correspondence please address us in full, as there are others trading under the name "MADON," who all have started business after us.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
70, Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY;

Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8¼" by 5¼," and consists of 66 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of the valuable commercial assistant, he can do so by r of a modest outlay of two rupees."

A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupees 4, Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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HEAD OFFICES:—121, Medows. Street, Bombay.

NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
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Secretary.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

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MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WHAT IS THIS?
ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?
That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000
TO THE PURCHASERS OF A
PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Rs. 2-8.
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2.
PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8.
SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Re. 1-8.
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8.
ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.

UP-TO-DATE
These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch		500
1 Do.	Cash		300
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 20 each	400
100 Do.	"	" 10 "	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 5 "	1,000
200 Do.	"	" 4 "	800
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
123, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second hand victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature trougham in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred Ralli cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vie, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th November, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sunny House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, by order of the concerned, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, glassware and crockery, best plated ware, engravings and oil paintings, Brussels and Indian carpets, Hinks' hanging, wall and standing lamps, Old blue, China wall plates, large old Satsuma jar with cover, Dresden, China and Parian table ornaments and figures, terra-cotta large figure, "La Fearle Rosse" large silver center piece on plateau, etc.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ENGINE, BOILER AND BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MAHIM HOSIERY MILL, situated at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, by order of the Trustees, the following machinery, etc., viz.:—
1 winding machine of 80 spindles, 1 riptop machine, 1 frame of 12 machines consisting of 4 machines of 6ins. 2 machines of 4ins. 2 machines of 3½ins., 2 machines of 3ins., and 2 machines of 22½ins. 1 frame of 8 machines 7ins. 1 frame of 8 machines consisting of 4 machines of 8½ins., and 4 machines of 3½ins., 1 frame of 12 machines consisting of 6 machines of 5½ins., and 6 machines of 4½ins., 1 stitching machine, 3 welting and 4 stitching machines, 1 vertical engine of 8 horse power, 1 boiler of 65lbs., pressure in working order, 1 steam press for ironing building materials, etc.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman consisting of teakwood furniture, English-made Mahogany chairs and tables, platedware, glass and crockery fancy goods, clothes, carpets, lamps, bead screen's, pictures, Hongkong chairs and garden plants, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece goods and the following:—
The property of a gentleman consisting of glassware, crockerywere, platedware, carpets, cabinets, cots, chairs, tables, cupboards, almirs, easy and light chairs, tables, swords, bayonets, cartridges, etc.
9 dozens cane back new bentwood chairs.
1 case 36. Cushioned bicycle tyres.

AT 2 P. M.

3 high grade lady's Star Dunlop tyre bicycles.
Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 lot wheel rubber-tyre 1⅜ feet, 12 inches thick.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis,
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, bwelled mirror, large side board, best platedware, crockery and glassware. Drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, very old china jars and vases, carpet, semi grand miniature size piano by kaps, foot serving machine, musical toys, Millners iron safe on stand, gent's bicyle aviary etc the property of W. PEELE Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. H. B. Smith, consisting of a D.-B. C.-F. gun by W. W. Greener, in leather case, a D.-B. C.-F. gun by Cogswell and Harrison, in canvas case, a D.-B. C.-F. Rifle, also by Cogswell and Harrison in canvas case, six-chamber revolver, also by Cogswel, and Harrison, in leather case, saddle, binoculars, drawing instruments, surveyor's scales, books, wearing apparel, &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Stock-in-trade of the Partnership business carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very Valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c.
By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots on FRIDAY, 20th November, 1903, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, platedware, cutlery, glassware, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets lamps, drawing-room sofas, and chairs, bentwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No 250.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome artistic design drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English bedsteads, large almirahs with mirror doors, hall carpets, door curtains, iron safes by Milner gilt framed pier glasses, six, twelve and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers, and two light gas brackets, table ornaments and vases, pictures, copper utensils, glassware, porcelainware, china, coir and cane matting, books &c.
By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 26th November, 1903, at 1 30 p.m., sell by public auction in Visram Baug Bungalow, Warden Road facing the Mahaluxmi Battery consisting of teak and blackwood inlaid spring seated sofas, chairs easy chairs and ottomans, chiffoniers with whatnots and mirrors, corner cabinets, almirahs and side boardds with mirrors hat and stick stands alabaster ornaments pillars papier machs chairs parian and bronzefigures Frenan polished writing bureau. English bedsteads with wire mattresses, marble topped, circular at wash hand and toilet tables, sliding dining tables, sliding door book cases, hall carpets iron safes by Milner and Austrian, gilt framed pier glasses, six, twelve, and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers, and two lights gas brackets hanging incandescent lamps, fairy light, bracket mirror, glass ware, dinner and dessert services garden beaches, door cirtains, screens, wall plates, thermometer and barometer combined revolving bookstands, &c,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from?

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL, belonging to the Naranji Mills Co. Limited (in Liquidation).

On MONDAY, the 30th day of November, 1903 at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will by order of the Liquidator, of the Naranji Mills Co., Ld., (in liquidation), under the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, put up for sale by Public Auction, in two lots, at the company's mill premises at Ferguson Road, Parel, the immoveable and moveable properties of the above-named company described below in the particulars of sale—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the said Naranji Mills Co. Ld. (in liquidation), in
All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground formerly consisting of two pieces of land, situate lying and being at Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand five hundred and seventy square yards, more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Camelio Philip Quiny, partly by the property of Gunpat Maneckjee, partly by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis, partly by the property of Atmaram Jadowjee Patel, and partly by the property of Bhawania Sukar Koli on or towards the south partly by the property of Shantaram Narayen partly by the property of Dadajee Halajee and partly by a public passage on or towards the east by the Tulsi water pipe and road and on or towards the west partly by the property of Shantaram Narayen and partly by the property of Moroba Bhiwjee and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 170 180 230 261 298 300 302 304 and 315 and under new Nos. 12097½ 12190 and 12298 and under new Survey Nos. 2 and 3-2817 and 1-2818 and registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G No 2083 and Ward No 2085 Street No 1681 and which said premises are and have for some time past been in the occupation of the said Naranji Mills Co Ld
And also all and singular and mills, engine-houses, boiler houses, warehouses, outhouses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the piece of land described above, together with all and singular the machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, plant now erected placed or used in or upon the immoveable property above described,
The Mill contains 20,928 spindles.

LOT II.

All the estate and interest of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld (in liquidation), in
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Clarke Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 48 (2), 48 (3) and 48 (4), and street Nos. 48 (a), 48 (b) 48 (c) and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the south by a strip of land belonging to Government and in the possession of the Collector and beyond it by the Clarke Road, and on the north and east by the land belonging to Haji Suleman Haji Abdul Wahed and on the west by the properties of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna Daolatram Ramkrisha Anandrao Ramkrishna and Ganoobai Ramarishna, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenant of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen Attorneys to the liquidator at their office at Hornby Road Fort or to the Undersigned

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 13, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£87 11-16	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-2	= — 1-2
2 months hence	26 1-8	= — 9-16
Spot in New York	56 1-2	= — 1 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= + 1
Berlin	20·45 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4·88 1-8	= — 3-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 " "	4 1-8 pr ct	= unchunged
3 " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 3-4 pr ct	= + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £325,000.

Metals.—Copper Braziers £68 — £2.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 11 1-4d. = — 3-4d.
White Delhi Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 30s. 6d. = — 6d
White Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 28s. 10 1-2d. = — 1 1-2.
Wheat Red Karachi. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. 28s. 4 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 37,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
13,00,000 do. Bombay.
...... do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000, at 1s. 4. 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 30 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, 60,00,000.

Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000, at 1s. 4 3-32d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·04 plus 14. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 9-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·90	5·87	5·86	5·86	
+ 18	+ 17	+ 18	+ 18	
Mar.-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5·85	5·85	5·85	5·84	5·83
+ 17	+ 17	+ 18	+ 17	+ 17

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	65,000	
Do. last year	52,000	
Exports to Great Britain	21,000	
Do. do Continent	11,000	
Mid-Uplands	11·15	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·89	— 2
Do. do. March	11·00	+ 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 13-16	+ 3-16
Futures, month of Feb.	10·97	+ 3
Do. do. May	11·20	+ 4
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 10th November, 1903:—

Cotton	3,274	bales.
Wheat	22,405	cwts.
Linseed	3,438	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,522	"
Gingellyseed	16,446	"
Poppyseed	588	"
Groundnuts	151	"
Castorseed	8,301	"
Rice	2,047	"
Myrabollams	592	"
Cottonseed	11,532	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	171
Marks	3	do	do	139
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		130
Shanghai	30	do	do	179
Japan	30	do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone weak.

Cash	Rs. 98·6
1st Settlement	" 98·4

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	6	1	6	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0	to 5 9
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	6	6	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	21	8	0	to 21 12
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandeish	24	8	0	
15 per cent. Mixed	33	8	0	
25 per cent. "	32	8	0	
50 per cent. "	31	8	0	

WHEAT.—Tone steady.	per cwt
Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-8
Club No. 1	" 30-12
Hard Red	24-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.
Estimated sales ... 6,000 bales.
Imports ... 16,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·81	5·78	5·76	5·76
—9	—9	—10	—10
Mar-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June.-July.**
5·76	5·76	5·75	5·74
—9	—9	—10	—10
July.-Aug.			
5·73			
—10			

COTTON.—The markets opened irregular, after some excitement during the nights, and has continued so throughout the day, with few sellers. A moderate business has been done for Export at about Rs. 3 to 4 above yesterday's closing quotations, the enquiry running on Damangaum styles, Broach, Khandish and Bengals. After receipts of the Liverpool opener "Sutta" rates were quoted at Rs. 243 for good Broach, and Rs. 183 for fully good Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	199	189	25 Jan.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	202	192	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	202	192	"
Belati, (M.-G.)	225	217	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		207	"
Jalgaum do.		209	"
Akola do.	226	218	"
Khamagaum do.			
Karanja do.			
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	230	222	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	232	224	"
Oomras good staple	234	226	"
Broach (M.-G.)	256	243	25 Mar.
Do. do.	252		April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	236	226	April May
Do. (H.-G.)	234	224	"
Mathia M. G.	220		Feb.-Mar

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 11th November:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 4th November 1903		42,34,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		35,34,000
Total		77,68,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	6,45,000	
Do. do. Government	25,43,000	
		31,88,000
		1,09,56,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	.....	
New Coin paid to the Paper Currency Department	9,00,000	
		9,00,000
Balance on evening of the 11th Nov. 1903		1,00,56,000
The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	48,79,000	
Do do Government,	51,77,000	
	1,00,56,000	
Thereis in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	5,90,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	27,54,000	
	33,44,000	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—November 3, at Malakoff, Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev J Drummond Gordon, of a daughter.
GOODFELLOW—November 8, at Nani Tal, the wife of Lieutenant R C Goodfellow, 30th Central India Horse, of a son.

DEATH.

SEALY—November 4, at Motihari, Edmund T Sealy, aged 56 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 5-46m., 6-27e. Low water, 0-33a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 30th ultimo, due to arrive at noon.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 5,254, the daily average being 169. The total of new patients was 771.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s. s. Italian D. Balduino will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

CONVERSAZIONE AT MAZAGAON.—At St. Peter's Boys' School last evening, a successful conversazione was held for the benefit of St. Peter's Library and Reading Room. There was a fairly large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The hall was tastefully dicorated with flowers and plants in pots. A well-arranged programme of vocal and instrumental music was contributed to by several ladies and gentlemen, among whom were: Mrs. Cooke, Miss Bayley, Miss Cater, Miss Vining, Mr. Toy, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Rhetius, Mr. Cook, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. DeCosta.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers, the band of the 121st Bombay Pioneers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Cake Walk	Jolly Negroes	Berger
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
A Dervish Chorus	In the Soudan	Sebek
Fantasia (Japanese Ballet)	Yedda	Metra
Valse	Andalusian Dreams of Love	Friedemann
Polka	Mein Roschen	Auger

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Thomas Turton, a fireman on board the s.s. Avristan, was charged by Captain Bradford of the same ship with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands. It appeared that on the 11th instant the accused was impertinent to the 3rd Engineer lifting a spanner in order to strike him. When the 1st Engineer spoke to him he became very much insolent to him. Besides when asked to go to work the accused refused to do so, saying he had to see the doctor as he was unable to work. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

BOYS ROB A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Karim Ismail and Mahomed Abdula, Mahomedan boys aged 11 and 10 years respectively, were charged with stealing a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Devu, a Hindu woman residing in Duncan Road. It appeared that on Wednesday the daughter of the complainant, aged four years was playing in the verandah of her house when the accused went to her and gave her a pie and a lump of jagri. They then forcibly removed the ornament from the child's wrist and bolted. The girl raised an alarm and the accused were pursued and arrested. Each of the accused was sentenced to receive 8 stripes.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month of October, the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 132. They were classified as follows:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Vanias	36	8	6	50
Brahmins	57	4	4	65
Bhattias	9	3	2	14
Other castes	2	1	...	3
Total	104	15	12	132

The average daily attendance was 22·3.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Chand Valad Hoosein, and Lal Hoosein, both Mahomedans were charged with cheating by personation one Rehiman Trambs, in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 9th instant, the complainant gave Rs. 10 in cash to a shopkeeper at Carnac Bunder and received in exchanged a currency note for that amount. After he had left the shop the two accused, who had been watching his movements, followed him. They overtook him at the corner of the street and told him that they were policemen and asked him to produce the note, which they suspected was stolen property. The complainant produced the note and gave it to the first accused, who in his turn passed it to the second accused, who made off with it. The complainant arrested the first accused and made him over to the police. The second accused was subsequently arrested and the note recovered. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—A burglary was committed in the house of one Nathoo Kothari on Saturday last when jewels and cash to the value of Rs. 4,500 were carried away. Another burglary was committed on Sunday night near Dhal Bazar. The thieves walked off with ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,000.—The plague is still raging. The population of the town is now only about 8,000. Business is much paralyzed—The following is the list of daily mortality from 1st to 10th November: 1st 89, 2nd 74, 3rd 80, 4th 79, 5th 74, 6th 63, 7th 74, 8th 79, 9th 74, 10th up to 4 p.m 86, total 772. The weather is not good. The cold season has set in. The thermometer marks 69 at 6 a.m. while at 2 p.m. it registers 91°.—Corpse bearers cannot be found, so dead bodies are some time carried into Rhikdi by two coolies, irrespective of caste or religion. The other day two persons left Bhownagar in order to escape the plague. During their journey they were attacked with the disease and were found dead near Vala Road. A couple—husband and wife—were found dead near Ujalvar. On three occasions plague victims have been taken from the trains at Dhola.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sicunderkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Krishnalal Anandlal, an actor in the Bombay Theatrical Company, Grant Road, with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 175, belonging to Mr. E. F. Coombs, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, It appeared from the evidence that the accused stole the machine from the residence of Mr. Coombs, Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, on the 28th October last. He got two persons named Jetha Sunderji and Karim Jamal to sell the machine for him for Rs. 35 to one Hussein Pirmahomed in Falkland Road. The accused was further charged with the theft of another bicycle valued at Rs. 250 belonging to Mr. R. J. Whittle from the verandah of a house in the Esplanade Road. The accused sold this machine for Rs. 25 to Mr. Dadabhoy Hirjibhoy, a ring table-keeper in Falkland Road. Mr. Sicunderkhan applied for a remand on the ground that the accused was believed to have committed other thefts of a similar discription and the police had to make enquiries. His Worship granted the application.—Jetha Sunderji and Karim Jamal were next charged with assisting Krishnalal to dispose of the stolen property. Their case also was postponed.

BOMBAY JEWELLERS SWINDLED.—Mr. Nusserwanji Shapurji, a Jeweller in Churchgate Street, has reported to the police that on Saturday morning a young Hindu, who was fairly well-dressed, came to his shop and after inspecting some jewellery, selected a gold watch-chain valued at Rs. 93. He informed the complainant that he wanted to show the chain to his father, who was employed in the Municipal Offices and asked him to send his servant with him, with the chain. The complainant agreed to do so and asked one of his servants to accompany him with the chain. Subsequently the servant returned and informed his master that the Hindu took him to the first floor of the Municipal Offices and standing at one of the office doors under the pretence that it was his father's office, took the chain and went inside, as he (the servant) believed to show it to his father. The servant after waiting for the Hindu for sometime, became suspicious and on inquiries found that the accused had gone into the office, where any person might have had an access and that he had slipped down by a back stairs.—A similar report has been made to the police by another jeweller named Changanlal Hiralal, who keeps his place of business in Girgaum Road, A young Hindu answering to the description of the accused in the above case seemed to have duped him in a similar manner. The man took away a gold watch-chain of the value of Rs. 77 from the shop on the same day on pretence of showing it to his father in the Municipal Offices. He kept the servant waiting outside the office room of another Municipal department, and left the buildings by the back stairs. In this case the police have, however, succeeded in recovering the gold chain from a Marwadi to whom it had been sold by the accused.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH NOVEMBER 1903.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.
Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Wheat being sown this year. Teelseed cutting commenced.
Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Amroati.—Seasonable. Wheat larger area sown this year.
Khamgaon Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings favourably.
Broach.—Bright, fair weather. Easterly wind. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering advancing. Cotton crop prospects generally good.
Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, and showing bolls.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants, flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.
Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.
Barsi.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing has been completed.
Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen at the majority of the reporting stations, the rise having been brisk at Bangalore. The barometer is now about a tenth in excess of normal over the country lying to the north of Latitude 20°.

Winds are generally north-easterly or south-easterly in direction and moderate to light in force.

Temperature.—Owing to recent rains the maximum is in large defect of normal in some places in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and over the Deccan. The minimum is as much as from 5° to 11° in excess at Secunderabad, Bijapur and Ahmednagar, and 6° to 9° in defect at most stations in Central India, the Central Provinces and at Bhavnagar Para, Amednagar and Jaipur. The maximum varied from 91° at Surat and Veraval to 70° at Bangalore and the minimum from 77° at Nagapatam to 45° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over the country lying to the south of Latitude 17°.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Belgaum Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Colombo.

Weather.—Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain over the country lying to the south of the Latitude of Bombay. The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel coast indicate unsettled weather in the Bay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 13.

Before the Hon. The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

1226—Craig L and O—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Karmally Rahimbhoy and others—W G and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1244—Mag J and G—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Mankorebai widow and others—Edgdero G and W—D Part heard.
1268—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Bai Kesserbai alias Rambai widew and others—Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co—For further argument.

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

1298—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
1299—Bicknell M and M—Ahmed Moosa vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
1280—Dikshit and D—Bhagwandas Waljee vs Bai Gangaba and others—Mansuklal J and H.
1269—Payne and Co—Jucoob Haji Ebram Cokin and others vs the Tokeo Marine Insurance Co—Smetham B and N.
1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and Co vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Thakurdas and Co.
1250—Hiralal D—The Commercial Bank of India vs Javerilal Chaugamal Javeri and another.
1253—E F Nicholson—R A L Moon vs Haju Hassum Haju Mahomed—Bicknel M and M.
1215—Khanderao S and L—Heji Esmal Haji Essuck vs Hoosenbhai Ahmed Bhai and others...Payne and Co and M B Chotla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
After the Appeal Court.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgovan Ramji and another vs Bhut Vallubhram Ratneshwar and others—Bhaishankar K and G—Part heard. Little and Co.
447-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Morarji and another vs Kessawji Dewji and another—Madhavji V
91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others—Kanga and P—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
For Consent Decree.

120,98—Pestonjee R and K—The Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhoy Cullianjee and another—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

412-02—Ardashir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co
299-02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpail Godoo and others—Dikshit and D
595-02—Hiralal D Sittaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D
455-02—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ramji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F
671-01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narondas and others—Edgelow G and W
279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G
68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoever widow and another
76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoever widow and another
333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shiva Shanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangbir Manekji Contractor—Pestonji R and K
494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W
483-02—Manshuklal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken it accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect: and, secondly, upon the blood, which is throughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 912 tons Captain I T S Mylcrist, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst., from the Persian Gulf, 29th October, with a general cargo, 232 cases opium, and 159 horses, 11 cabin and 28 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 10th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Aitken, Lieut James, Mr Somers, Miss Quantorough, Mrs H B Day, Mr O'Brien and 2 friends, Mr Baldes and friend, Mr R M Lovjee and 293 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
[illegible]	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1925	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	1309	Piggott			M M & Co
Siam	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Meteor	2546	Vetlinski			A Montochoff
Ranee	3384	Corran			T M & Co
Pekin	2532	Langden			P & O Co
Fazul Karim	676	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2567	Robers			P & O Co
Goalpara	1856	Cole			M M & Co
Robert Dickenson	1331	Blair			W & A Graham & Co
Teesta	3498	Rait			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Paterson			M M & Co
Pundit	2331	Crebbin			T M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Goode			M M & Co
Peninsular	2616	Cubitt	Aden		P & O Co
Zaire		DaCosta			Portugese Gunboat
Dagfred	659	Savesen			F F C & Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Kirklee	2275	Dermody			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Warior	2394	Tindale	London	19-11	K N & Co
F	Putiala	1929	Hirst	Zanzibar	17-11	M M & Co
G	Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
H	Puri	287	Raffin	C Mandvi	14-11	H Ahmed
K	Shahnoor	2198	Davison	R S Ports	18-11	E Tajbhoy
M	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	28-11	A Strandes
N	Sealda	3438	Henderson	Berbera	16-11	M M & Co
P	Itola	3362	Robertson			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	13-11	Shep'd & Co
Ponani	553	Mohamed	Bhownagar	14-11	Do
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Ports	12-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Hilarius	1988	Sergeant	Leith	13-11	J M & Co
2	Simla	3805	Summers	China	18-11	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	14-11	F Croceo
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-11	F Croceo
5	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	2-12	P & O Co
6	[illegible]	2555	Kenwick	Japan	17-11	P & O Co
7	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Hamburg	18-11	M M & Co
8	Provincia	2290	Thumin	Marseilles	21-11	T M & Co
10&11	Goldenfels	2269	Moller	Karachi	19-11	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	14-11	P & O Co
15	Avristan	1821	Bradford	Karachi	14-11	E L & Co
16	Labuan	2294	Gardner	Hull	21-11	T M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Afghan	1459	Dexter	False Point	24-11	H C Joosub

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Naseri s	Mylcrist	Busreh, Oct 29
	Itola s	Robertson	Durban, Oct 22
	Dwarka s	Neilson	Karachi, Nov 10

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Kola s	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf

The steamer Caledonien, entered for loading yesterday for China and Australia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 12.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Macfarlane left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 11th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste from Trieste, left Karachi on the evening of the 12th inst. and may be expected here on the 14th inst. about 12 noon.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 12.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived here at 7 a. m. to-day.

SUEZ, NOVEMBER 12.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left here at 9 a. m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 12.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bundles woollen carpets H A R Sheerajee; 12 bales Sawree cotton Antojee Mahadev; 3 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee.
Warrior s—61 bales hemp Esscofally Tajbhoy; 45 cwt turmeric Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Labuan s—768 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 2000 cwt cotton seed Wagjee Bechur; 2000 cwt cottonseed G Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrior s—849 cwt cottonseed N Sundarjee and Co; 400 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1001 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton A S Moodliar and Co; 1002 cwt linseed, 2000 cwt poppyseed and 2001 cwt gingellyseed F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton fly and waste Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—5598 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Deo Balduino s—2000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—35 bales cotton Tata and Co; 1 bale cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co; 1 bale cotton D B Lam and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales piecegoods Tata and Co; 50 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—25 chests opium P and O Co.
Tientsin s—20 casks gingelly oil Huriram Soorji; 45 cwt sharkfins Hasam Allee Mahomed; 65 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—350 cwt wheat flour M M Essabhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th November.

1. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted as under:—No. 930 Gr. A C Warner No. 2 Sub Divn No. 2 Coy; and No. 931 Gr. T W Greaves No. 1 Sub Divn No. 1 Co.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 12th instant:—Gr. W. Robertson.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions have been received towards the above school:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	4,817	8
H H The Gaekwar of Baroda (for a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 5 payabe for 2 years)	120	0
Mr Jalbhoy Ardashir Sett	100	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Jivanjee Gazdar	100	0
A "Gentleman"	75	0
Rai Bahadur Budridass Kalkadass Mookim	51	0
"In memory of the late Mr Maneckjee Pestonji Bharucha or Daruvala," by his relation Mr Ardashir Kharsedjee Daruvala	50	0
The Gujarat Stri Samaj	29	6
Mr Maneckshaw D Doctor	25	0
The Hon Mr H S Dikshit	25	0
"W"	15	0
The late Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw H Karaka	15	0
Mr R B Boman Behram	15	0
Mrs Ardashir S Naricivalla	15	0
Mrs H M B Colah	10	0
Mrs P N Patel	10	0
Mr F F Gordon	10	0
Mrs M B Colah	10	0
Mrs K D Shroff	10	0
Mrs S D Sopariwalla	10	0
Mrs B F Palkhiwalla	10	0
Mr Bejonjee N Kapadia	10	0
Sums of and under Rupees five	110	0
Total Rs.	5,642	14

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS :
SUITING FLANNELS
In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
Do. do. light weight Rs. 2-12 per yard.
In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CURZON COATINGS.
(Fawn checks)
Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
GREAT COATINGS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS
In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL
At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS,
CYCLE HOSE and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."
Send for Samples to
THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD;
CAWNPORE.

PIANOS,
TROPICAL HARMONIUMS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
AND
NEW MUSIC.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE CHALLENGE
TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks' teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.
The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.
The "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND STUDIOS" are at White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay; 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay (Central Studio); 11, Main Street, Poona (Camp); Preedy Street, Sadar Bazaar, Karachi; and at 497, Reid Road, facing Railway, Ahmedabad.
We guarantee that any fairly intelligent pupil can on the 1st lesson, write any word, in Shorthand; 4th Lesson write 40 words a minute; 11th Lesson write 120 words a minute.
The fees are Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 Lessons, by post, or attendance at the Studios. Send Rs. 2 for first Lesson and full instructions, and if you like it, send the balance of Rs 19 within 7 days for the full course.
WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS "The Secretary" any Branch.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
93, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES
TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903.

THE NEW NAVAL TRAINING.

LORD SELBORNE's scheme for the manufacture of naval officers has not yet been sufficiently long in force to enable competent and impartial critics to say whether or not it is likely to prove successful, or sufficiently long to allow the internal feeling its application engendered to subside. But we see Mr. John Leyland in the "National Review" asserts it is coming to be recognised that the new Admiralty scheme, which sweeps away barriers, enters all young officers together, and up to a point trains them together, is in such complete accord with the march of events that it relieves a state of becoming rapidly insupportable, and that it is but the expression of that momentous revolution which is caused by the motive power of the ship being now internal and no longer external to the ship, while within the ship herself are produced all the mechanical forces necessary for her life and efficiency. It was argued, when the scheme was propounded, that a change was necessary and that it could only be satisfactorily carried out on these particular lines. That a change was called for in order to improve the prospects of the Engineering branch and so induce more Engineers and more efficient Engineers to enter the service, no one sought to deny; but very wide differences of opinion prevailed and still prevail as to whether the attempt to elevate the Engineering branch at the expense of the Executive is wise. Mr. Leyland says it is. But in saying so, he anticipates events by a very long way. We do not find his name in the "Navy List" and we do not discover his claim to speak with authority. The results of the introduction of the new scheme cannot become self-evident for years yet. And when they do, there are many who believe it will be found that although the engineers as a class may have improved, the executive officers have deteriorated and that instead of men of the social status, who now wear the curl, we shall have officers of a distinctly inferior class.

The necessity for adding to the strength of the engineering ranks was no more pressing than that for adding to the executive, some years ago, when the Supplementary List was called into being. The Admiralty apparently did not seek to assert that the demand for more engineers could be met in a similar manner and we do not suppose that even Mr. Leyland, who seeks so earnestly to justify every action the Admiralty is guilty of, will claim that the method of 1895 was by any means a success. His article teaches us nothing, proves nothing, so far as the reorganisation of the commissioned ranks are concerned. It serves but to eulogise Lord Selborne and his scheme which is almost certain to prove disastrous. One section of the article however will furnish sufficient excuse for its writing if it serves but to call the attention of naval officers to the fact that Lord Selborne in his Memorandum, pointed out the heavy responsibility which rests on the Admiralty to see to it that the career of the men should be widened, their opportunities increased and their training as fully adopted to their duties as that of their officers. The principles laid down were that the abolition of the masted training squadron involves the abolition of the old system of training and that the importance of gunnery and the use of machinery of all sorts make the new system essential—a system, which is to be a continuous and methodical specialisation of torpedo-men, seamen-gunners, signalmen and others, though without endeavouring to give every man a specialised training. In short, as Mr. Leyland says, there is to be a large body of specially trained men, who, like the prime seamen of the old navy, will be associated with a larger body of less trained or gifted comrades. There is not a word here that is new. Mr. Leyland has no fresh information to offer us. But we are not satisfied that any great change in the training of the men has been effected. There are cases where it is impossible—failing more liberal grants of ammunition for gunnery and torpedo-practice. The bulk of the men are splendidly trained as far as may be in existing circumstances. But only practice will make marksmen of them, either with the guns or torpedoes. They get practice enough in signalling and many of them—judging from the messages they exchange—appear to enjoy it. Dummy drill on guns and torpedo-tubes can never excite interest, much less keenness.

Mr. Leyland reminds such naval officers, as are likely to forget, that the training of boys and men is to be improved on the same principles as in the case of officers, that useless knowledge is to be eliminated and they are to be taught all those branches of work which the future seaman must know not only ordinary seamanship gunnery and torpedo work, but every man rated A. B. will have to possess an elementary knowledge of the use of tools as a mechanic and of the work of the engine-room and stokehole. The engine-room ratings are to be improved and increased advantages to be given to the stokers. The entry of boy artificers to be trained up in the traditions and discipline of the fleet, it is thought will make unnecessary the entry of imperfectly trained artificers from outside. The importation of imperfectly trained artificers was never necessary. If those selected were imperfectly trained so much to the discredit of the engineers who chose them. It would, however, be better to train specially selected men or boys and let them go through a mechanical course, prior to joining the engine-room staff. Mr. Leyland rejoices in the opening of the commissioned ranks to the lower deck, but that opening is practically in name only and if the officering of the navy is to be continued on the basis of the new scheme, no more cruel wrong could be done to those warrant officers than to open the door still wider. With the exception of the death-blow the new system aims at the present executive officers, the new scheme is excellent and if carried out consistently would make for efficiency. The net effect, however, will be that attempts to improve the men will be neutralised by the decline of discipline, the lower standard of intelligence and laxity of supervision which the already assured deterioration of the executive officer must bring with it.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE health of the City of Bombay remains very satisfactory. During the past seven days another slight decline occurred in the mortality, the aggregate total of deaths being 508 against 520 a week ago, the decrease thus amounting to 12. But for an unwonted number of deaths from old age and debility—a cause of mortality which one could well afford to ignore, the total number of deaths would have been well under 500. However, as compared with the state of things a year ago, the City's health has improved immensely. The decrease in the number of deaths amounts to 220 or by 33·33 per cent. The decline as compared with the average is practically the same. This improved state of things is due in the first place to a decline in plague, but also to better conditions in respect of all the chief causes of mortality in the city. During the past seven days there was a slight increase in the mortality due to plague, 54 deaths being registered, and the increase during the seven days amounting to nine However, as compared with last year, the decline is no less than 59, and the improvement as compared with the five year's mean amounts to 47. Unfortunately there are evidences that the disease has still a strong hold upon some of the districts of the city. Mandvi again recorded eleven deaths and in Kamathipura there were six. However the tendency towards a rapid increase usually manifested at this time of the year has not been manifested yet. There were 30 deaths from fevers, a very low total and a decline of eleven as compared with the previous seven days. Dysentery also showed an improvement and there was a very satisfactory falling off in respect of diseases of the nervous system. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the mortality from complaints of the respiratory organs. The death rate amongst the Jains was lower than for a long time past, and the mortality of the city was fairly evenly divided amongst the remainder of the communities. Amongst Europeans, there were four deaths, the death rate of the community being 16·94. The birth rate is still increasing. The total number of births was 440 as compared with 401 last week, 392 in the corresponding period of last year and an average of 285. The past week's birth rate amounted to 29·8.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY. COMPLAINTS of damage done by locusts are still general throughout the presidency. The agriculturists of the Konkan and Gujerat are the main sufferers from these pests, but apparently the trouble has abated in Sind, for this week two or three districts do not report damage, and in other places the injury done to the crops is stated to be only slight. Otherwise the crops are generally flourishing throughout the Presidency, and normal operations are proceeding without delay. The locust plague is causing serious anxiety in the Karachi district. The kharif crops and rabi seedlings have been attacked all over that area and to accentuate the trouble rats have attacked the rice crop. Slight damage has also been occasioned in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, but fortunately Sukker, Larkhana and the Upper Sind Frontier seem to have been spared the attentions of the pest recently. The operations now proceeding consist of threshing of jowari and bajri, the harvesting of rice, and the sowing of rabi. Cotton picking is also progressing in Hyderabad. Rather serious damage is again recorded as the result of the ravages of locusts in Ahmedabad and Broach. Other parts of Gujerat do not refer to damage of any kind this week, so it may be assumed that for the present, at any rate, the trouble has been tided over. Sowing of wheat and gram is progressing or has been completed. Rice is being harvested generally. Everywhere the crops are in good condition except in the areas where locusts have caused damage. Large quantities of locusts have visited the Konkan. The damage up to the present has been slight in Colaba, but serious in Khandesh. A disease due to excessive moisture has attacked the crops in Thana. The harvesting of the early crops is practically over, and the late crops are still being gathered in. In Khandesh the picking of cotton is now being taken in hand. The crops of the Konkan are flourishing except in some parts of Khandesh where more rain is still required. In the Deccan, conditions are good and the normal operations of the season are proceeding without delay. In other parts of the presidency the crops are flourishing. Everywhere there is an abundance of water and fodder.

SPONGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES. THE list of exportations from Australia is likely to be augmented in the near future by the development of a new industry, the cultivation of sponges. The existence of many kinds of sponges on the coast of Australia and especially New South Wales has long been a matter of common knowledge, but recently the acquisition of numbers of living specimens of these sponges by the Australian museum has brought to light the fact that the number of varieties of sponges which possess a commercial value, growing along the Australian coast line, is much larger than was supposed. The investigations originated owing to the discovery of quantities of sponges washed ashore during heavy gales. Eight varieties have been found which would serve very well for domestic purposes. One is quite a new species, and it is declared to be quite equal if not superior to many of the kinds already in use. The fact that such sponges exist in such quantities on the new South Wales coast, has led to the consideration of the question as to whether they might not be systematically cultivated, with a view to obtaining a better class of specimens for the market, and also in order to secure easy collection. Of course the idea is not a new one. On the coast of Florida a regular industry of this kind is carried on. Small living cuttings of the better class of sponges are placed in suitable places and it is found that their growth is easily propagated. Anywhere away from the action of heavy seas, strong currents, or too much fresh water, they grow with profit to the cultivator. Under proper conditions it is stated that the cuttings double their size in six months, and that from eighteen to two years is all that is necessary to raise a crop of marketable sponges. The sponges grow faster in a strong current, but it has been found that such a condition spoils their shape. In the natural state they are often found suspended from the roof of a cave or under a stone, and the better quality of sponges are always found in some such position. In view of the satisfactory result of the investigation which have been carried on in New South Wales, it seems probable that before long the cultivation of sponges will be a recognised industry in that colony.

VILLAGE COUNCILS. THE Viceroy's reply to Mr. Malabari's appeal on behalf of the village communities in India, which we published yesterday, is as encouraging as his Excellency could make it. As to assigning a certain area of free land to each village for joint use, the Government of India have notified their willingness to do this, and have already written to the Bombay Government, and will presumably write to the other Local Governments, to that effect. And they seem to be willing to concede also that a certain portion of the Local Cess paid by every village should be spent on the village itself. This is a great point gained; there is much more in it than meets the eye. As regards the proper agency, Government are of opinion that the Local Boards would be the best, whilst Mr. Malabari would have the money spent by a village Panchayat nominated by the Board under instructions from the collector. The difference is not so radical as to be incapable of adjustment. Experiments in select villages and under sympathetic guidance might help to decide the question finally.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON left Simla for a tour in Assam yesterday.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra) is due to arrive in Bombay from China at daylight on Sunday next.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, Mr. James MacDonald was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy in the office of President of the Corporation. The question of providing accommodation on the Kennedy Sea Face for the poorer classes, displayed by the operations of the Improvement Trust, was discussed and referred to a committee to make a comprehensive report on it at an early date and if considered necessary to draft a representation to the Trust and Government.

IT is proposed to print 500 copies of "The History of the Hyderabad Contingent," now being prepared by Major Burton.

A THIRD edition of "The Failure of Lord Curzon" has been published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The title page will now bear the name of the author, Mr. C. J. O'Donell, the adopted Liberal Candidate for Walworth.

THE "Daily News" has, at considerable cost, arranged to issue Mr John Morley's "Life of Gladstone" on the Instalment System, so as to make it possible for everyone to secure a copy.

THE Viceroy's leg is much better. All apprehensions of an abscess forming are dismissed. The kick from a pony during the Kumaon trip was so severe that muscular pains still cause suffering, but his Excellency pluckily disguises this and moves about without any evidence of pain.

OWING to continued indisposition Lady Curzon will embark on the R. I. M. S. Hardinge before the Viceroy reaches Karachi. After the voyage Lord and Lady Curzon travel together until Ajmere where Lady Curzon will remain until the Alwar and Bhurtpore visits are concluded and then joins at Agra.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE, as Chancellor of the Allahabad University, delivered the Convocation address on Tuesday afternoon. His Honour traced briefly the work of the University in the past, and indicated the lines upon which that work must be extended and developed in the future, if the University were to fulfil its proper function as the centre and crown of the educational institutions in the Provinces.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 10th was 508, giving a death-rate of 34·04 per annum per thousand as against 48·78 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·59 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 30 died from fevers; 54, plague; 0, small-pox; 4, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 25, diseases of the nervous system; 115, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 35, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 253; Hindu low caste, 55; Musalman, 111; Parsee, 14; Jew 4; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 0; European, 4; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 440 as against 392 the corresponding period of last year, and 285 the average over the past five years.

THE "Liverpool Daily Post" has it "from a very high source indeed" that Mr. Balfour will place the name of Mr. John Morley in the New Year Honours, recommending his Majesty to confer upon him a baronetage.

A FRENCH paper gives currency to a rumour that the British Admiralty is negotiating for the purchase of land on Galway Bay, in the west of Ireland, with a view to establish there a new naval base. The bay is of considerable strategical importance, commanding as it does a fine stretch of the Atlantic.

THIS is how Germany does her geological work. The geological chart of the Kingdom of Saxony ordered by the Saxon Government, has just been completed. This chart consists of 123 sheets each of which has cost 30,000 to 40,000 marks (£150 to £200). The whole work has necessitated an expenditure of about four millions of marks or £200,000.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

AN ECCENTRIC ARTIST.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY was born on August the twenty-first, 1872. His horoscope was cast, according to one report, revealing a strange conjunction of the Moon, the dominant of the imagination, and Herschel, the planet of eccentricity. At school he was always drawing in his books or on scraps of paper, but aimlessly, as boys will, though we learn that Chinese art had a fascination for him at an early age. The grotesques on some Oriental porcelain gave him his first serious impulse towards art, and his earlier manner has something in it of the delicacy of Japan. This soon yielded to a second manner, that had, at first, distinct traces of Burne-Jones and Rossetti, these merging at last, or subordinating, to a style more distinctive and typical. This, in its turn, made way for a degraded manner, that was often coarse, often repulsive, a reflection of and often a judgment on his own mind, then diseased and weakened. He died in March, 1898, of consumption, shortly after his admission to the Roman Church.

In the two books of reproductions already published by Mr. Lane, and in the finely-written appreciation by Mr. Arthur Symons, there are several pictures and photographs of the artist which help us to understand his peculiar attitude. He was tall, cadaverous, stamped with the sight of early death, with a look in his great eyes at once hungry and pathetic. He was consumptive, and had always the strange greed of the consumptive. He must have known that the thread of his life was to be short, and, with his great talents, that knowledge must have seemed doubly bitter and sardonic, as though a spendthrift should have won wealth and a death warrant in one day. Half of his later art, perhaps more, seems to be a sort of deadly selfmockery, a deliberate and bitter jesting with his talent. He had but a little while to live. He had an intense greed for living, a profound attachment to earth and the arts of earth. And he helped himself to life greedily, as it were with both hands, the sour and the sweet together, not having time to take the mess in due proportion, but with a petulance and disdain which have been misrepresented.

There are few things more pathetic writes, a reviewer, than the thought of that gifted youth, with his subtle brain, so nobly plenished by the gods, and his beautiful hands so ready, so fine at artist's work, doomed from the very first to early commune with the worm. It gave him a strange vision of the graveyard and of unhealthy countries where ghosts went wailing and where the moon rose, not to give light, but to look down upon pools where drowned man lay among weeds. Had he worked more in colour he would have used livid blues and dead greys, all morbid tints and melancholy colours. Working, as he did, by artificial light, with the pen, he brought in, again and again, to the delicacy and the charm, a black mass, it might be of a cloak, it might be of a wood, that was typical of the black threshold he always stood upon. Late in his short life when he was made bitter by the men who failed to understand him, he took to drawing the malignant satires which won him fame as a serious artist. He did but laugh, though bitterly, at being again misunderstood. He was jesting with his art, jesting with life, jesting at the folk who praised him, When called upon, as he himself said, he could do worthy things but until then he could mock and utter sarcasm.

He died, of course, before he had done the worthy things, and he must remain a dubious figure, neither a great satirist, nor a great artist, though with abnormal proclivities in either channel. His line had a fine quality, but the things he did had always some satanic suggestion, some hint of the toad's blood and the dead man's candle. Of the dozen pictures in this book there is but one that yield an emotion purely pictorial. The others are keys to a locked room where empty masks gibber about sin, where little vicious dwarfs are at their vices.

Beardsley was looked upon by his friends less as an artist than as a wise and witty man, gifted with a profound mind and insight. There is no art that he might not have practised with distinction. He was an erudite musician, a subtle critic, a fine scholar, a delicate and dainty writer. To know him thoroughly one must have something of all these arts, for to him their terms were interchangeable and he made now a drawing of a phrase from Chopin, now a drawing of a moment in Wagner. None but a critical scholar of eighteenth century plays could have written the dedication to, "Under the Hill," or drawn those pictures for "The Rape of the Lock". None but a born stylist could have written the witty, accomplished extravagant story which fills nearly half the present volume.

It will be impossible to do more than briefly indicate the tenor of this story, because it is too fanciful, and too incomplete, and too delicate to analyse The "Hill" is that shadowy hill, full of mystery, sad woods, within which, in a bright country underground dwell Helen and Venus and the frail, unearthly beauties that have been memorable here. Thither one evening, in a drowsy twilight, comes a dim fantastic, the Abbe Fanfreluche, the guest of Helen. He strikes a little lute at the shadowy door, and waves a farewell to earth and moonlight. Then passes into corridor leading within the Hill, and sups with Helen, at a terrace table, by the light of candles. He sleeps in a delightful bedroom, wakes in the morning, and reads, "The Rheingold," while propped by silken pillows, before rising. Having bathed, dressed and sipped some chocolate, he wanders into the garden where Helen is, She is just going to feed her white unicorn, Adolphe, and carries "a little reticule of buns" upon her arm. At this point the extravagant story abruptly closes. The clever author died before he had so much as sent his immortals to their breakfast. But even in this short inception he had shown his hand. The witty, brilliant style, allowing for the immaturities and over-colouring, makes the fragment "fine letters," a specimen of precious prose.

The whole story, so dim and delicate, with so much poisonous and riant beauty, is too ingenious a dainty thing to treat sourly or with scorn. It is exquisitely exotic, and even in the maddest of its imaginings one notices a severe, controlling taste. Fanfreluche is so fragile a person that even the intrusion of a rose-petal upon his sleeve appears "something deliciously" incongruous. "In the silken privacy of Helen's boudoir there were "buttons so beautiful that the buttonholes might have no pleasure till they closed upon them."Many may scorn Beardsley as a draughtsman, but none can deny that he had a literary style of a strange excellence, a gift for prose at once distinguished and rare.

Of the three poems in this book, one is witty, if bordering faintly upon the improper. Another is a pathetic tribute to Catullus. The third is a delicate extravagant ballad of a barber, a creature of the Court, who loved a princess, and was hanged for breaking her eau-de-cologne bottle. It is merry, and frail, and fanciful:

> The Princess was a pretty child,
> Thirteen yards old or thereabout.
> She was as joyous and as wild,
> As spring flowers when the sun is out.

This ballad is accompanied with a charming drawing, with which we are in complete sympathy.

As a peroration we are given a few analects from Beardsley's Table Talk. They are witty, and once or twice profoundly critical, With these are two letters, and a fragment of haunting, beautiful prose called "The Woods of Auffray."

The book is handsome, and certainly fulfils a need. We dislike Mr. Lane's introduction. His remarks anent the Royal Academy are amusing and they would have annoyed Beardsley had he lived to read them.

THE effect of M. Santos Dumont's visit to Brazil is thus described by a Rio de Janeiro paper:—"Half the shops, a street or two, and all the babies born for the last week or so have been named after the hero of the hour, and now the Deputies want to change the name of the Instituto Professionale Masculino to Institute Santos Dumont, and the "Gazeta" proposes that the country itself shall be rebaptised as the "United States of Santos Dumont."

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

Italian Royalties' Visit to London.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen of Italy will arrive at Portsmouth on the 17th instant on board the Victoria and Albert and will be escorted from Cherbourg by a British Squadron and welcomed at Portsmouth by the home fleet. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will receive their Majesties who will proceed in a spec'al train to Windsor.

They will visit London on the 19th and lunch at Guildhall.

Their Majesties return to Cherbourg on the 21st instant.

Queen Margherita of Italy will spend the winter in Egypt owing to her health.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Austro-Russian Scheme.

ACCEPTANCE INSISTED UPON.

ATROCITIES IN ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Telegrams from Constantinople, received by an indirect route and avoiding all censorship, show that the Austro-Russian reply insists on the acceptance of their proposals by the Porte.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Seven hundred and eighty men of the Prizrend battalion have been tried at Salonika for atrocities committed in the Vilayet of Adrianople.

Seventy-five were acquitted and the remainder banished to Yeman.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Reception on the Continent.

CORDIAL COMMENTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. Balfour's Guildhall speech has created a most favourable impression on the Continent. His endorsement of the Reform scheme, pacific remarks regarding the Far East, and his advocacy of arbitration alike evoking most cordial comments.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Russian Viceroy's Movements.

VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG

A RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE,

Reuter (Tientsin) states that Admiral Alexeieff starts for St. Petersburg on the 18th instant.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio states that another interview took place yesterday between Baron Komura, the Foreign Minister, and Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador.

THE KAISER'S OPERATION.

His Majesty's Condition.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Kaiser's condition continues to be favourable and the wound is healing.

LORD CURZON'S HOLIDAY.

Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, who is occupying Lord Curzon's London residence, removes shortly to make room for Lord Curzon.

BRITISH CONSULS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Captain Winter has been appointed British Consul at Turbat Haidari in Persia and Colonel Minchin has been appointed Consul-General at Meshed.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A Year's Mortality.

The first report of the Congo Expedition from the Liverpool School of tropical medicine mentions that 4,000 deaths occurred from sleeping sickness last year in the district of Watken alone.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

English Team's First Match.

THE GAME DRAWN.

The South Australians made 343 runs for 7 wickets and the match ended in a draw.

HEAVY FLOODS ON THE MADRAS LINE.

TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

Heavy rain still continues and the floods throughout the presidency are worse than those known since 1874. The traffic is practically at a standstill on some lines with no prospect of being resumed for several days. The only mails that arrived at Madras this morning were from Calicut and Ootacamund on the South Indian Railway. The line was breached near Villupuram, detaining the mail train from Tuticorin. The crossing has since been effected on the South-West line of the Madras Railway. The Bangalore branch was breached in two places owing to the Polar River overflowing at Mailputy. All the traffic between Bowringpet and Bangalore was stopped. On the North-East line numerous breaches have occurred between Bitragunta and Ongole, rendering the traffic impossible over a distance of 60 miles. The reports from this district state that rain continues and heavy flood are pouring through all the breaches of the North-West line. A telegram from the District Engineer states that he has completed the temporary road across the breach near Rajampet, and hopes that carriages and the foreign mail train may cross this evening. A fresh engine is being kept in readiness on the other side of the Cheyur River. The heavy flood is causing gravest anxiety.

Rajah Sir Ramusawmy Moodelliar generously contributed Rs. 1,000, and gave 1,000 pieces of cloths as relief to the sufferers of the recent flood of the Cuddapah town,

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 12.

The Bangalore and Poona line of the Southern Mahratta Railway is now interrupted between the Stations of Dodbele and Golhalli, and within 16 miles of Bangalore two waggons of a goods train have been derailed, a permanent way subsided, and the mails delayed. The rain all along the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railways is reported to be phenominally heavy. A second relief train left Bangalore this morning to the scene of the breach which was reported at Malur, on the Madras Railway yesterday, and brought in mails and passengers this afternoon which were due at 6 yesterday morning. The trains are still suspended this side of Jallarpett and larger breaches are reported in Madras side of that junction.

LATER.

Considerable apprehension prevails here to-night that Hesserghatta Reservoir, which supplies the city and station systems, may burst its bund if heavy rain cotinues much longer. It is situated about fifteen miles to the north-west of Bangalore and has since yesterday been discharging 5 feet 6 inches over the waste weir as against a record of 3 feet. Should the bund burst, it means that the Southern Maharatta line, few miles below it, may be swept clean, to say nothing of the two pumping stations and many villages. Already a bridge leading to the valve tower near the bund has been carried away and the water cannot be shut off from the lake. The bund is 32 feet high, and the lake, which has a circumference of 17 miles, contains 900 million cubic feet of water. Captain Traill, Acting Chief Engineer, Mysore, has gone out to the headworks urgently to-night, and as there is apparent break in the rains at the time of wiring, best is hoped for,

MR. BOURDILLON.

A VISIT TO THE MAHARAJAH.

Mr. Bourdillon and Mr. Moss King left for Mysore last night on a visit to the Maharajah. They will return to-morrow morning.

NEW SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

Hajee Mahomed Abdul Hadi Badsha Saheb, of Messrs. Badsha Saheb and Company, a leading firm of Mahomedan merchants in the City, a Municipal Commissioner and member of the Madras Harbour Trust, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras, in succession to Mr. H. K. Beauchamp.

FALSE COINERS IN POONA.

A SENSATIONAL ARREST BY THE POLICE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

The City Police made a sensational arrest of a gang of false coiners last night. It appears that one Rungunath, a menial employeyd in a photozinco office and who keeps a vegetable stall in the Connaught Market Cantonment, went to the circus which is now playing in the city, and endeavoured to make a grand show by taking a 1st class seat and by regaling himself and a number of his friends with all sorts of refreshments and spirits. While thus enjoying the refreshment seller found reason to suspect the rupee given to him and he quietly informed the police who forthwith arrested Rungunath at the circus. He made a clean breast saying that there were others implicated with him and took the police to the secluded nook in Bhowani Peth where they were caught red-handed. Some men were engaged in turning out bad rupees, the apparatus and implements being quite complete. The Police have searched Rungunath's house in the Cantonment and 140 bad rupees were found there. The police are making thorough investigation into the matter and all implicated will be placed on trial in due course.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF POONA.

Mr. L. Crump, Acting Judge, Satara, has been appointed to act in place of Mr. Lucas, District Judge, Poona, during the latter's absence on leave, Mr. Crump will not relieve Mr. Lucas till he is himself relieved by Mr. Withworth, who is on leave in England and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th instant.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

Addresses of welcome were presented to Sir Andrew Fraser this morning by the Mahomedan Literary Society and the Calcutta University Students' Institute.

REGATTA AT KIRKEE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

A scratch regatta was held this afternoon at Rosherville, Kirkee. The entries were rather poor and the attendance was fair. The river was smooth and the rowing was excellent. The following are the results :—First event—pair jars (lady cox) quarter mile, Messrs. Roache and Reymond Mrs. Eaton and Evans (cox) first; Messrs. Marriott, Gwynne, Griffith Mrs. Gwynne Griffith (cox) second; Messrs. Williams and Standbridge, Miss Johnstone (cox) third. The former soon established a lead and won by 1 1-2 length.

Second event, single sculls, quarter mile—Captain Delap first, Reymond second, and Captain Dorgan third. Also competed : Messrs. Williams and Cowell. Won by quarter of a length, one length betweeen second and third.

Third event, Ladies Nomination Canoe Race—First heat, Mr. Kendall first. Also competed : Captains Griffith, Crawford, and Dorgan. Second heat, Captain Delap first and Captain Laing second. There was no final heat.

Fourth event single scull (lady cox), Mr. Cattell and Miss Kidd (cox) first. Four others competed. Won by half a length.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Lieutenant G. J. Jackson, Army Veterinary Department, being physically unfit to return to India has been transferred temporarily to the Home Establishment.

The following postings of R.A. Officers have been ordered :—Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley Wilmot to the 10th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery ; Lieutenant-Colonel Western to No. 44 Brigade, R. F. A.; Lieutenant Powell to No. 117 Battery, R. H. A.; Lieutenant Mayne, to No. 45 Company and Lieutenant Somerville to No. 66 Company RGA.

Colonel Gubbins is appointed P. M. O. Bombay Command, vice Surgeon-General Price retired. Colonel Leak, R. A. M. C. is appointed, P. M. O. Bombay and Nagpur District. Captain E. S. Gale 1st Battalion 2nd Gurka Rifles, has been selected for employment as Assistant Commandant, Lushai Hills Military Police. Major Vawdrey, Army Service Corps has embarked for India for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps.

The following units are warned to be in readiness for move to Sikkhim : 2 guns of No 7 Mountain Battery, Jutogh; 8th Gurkhas, Shillong; No 3 Company, 1st Sappers, Roorkee ; 2 Maxim guns and a detachment of 15 men from the British battalion to be detailed by L. G. C. Bengal, 2 seven-pounder R M L guns from Shillong, 2 seven-pounder guns will be accompanied by one Sergeant-Instructor and usual gun detachments of the 8th Gurkhas and gun porters, and will be commanded by Mountain Artillery Officer to be detailed by army head-quarters. The families of public followers may be granted free passages to their homes in India

The following movements in relief will be carried out on relief scale without families :—2nd Rajputs Light Infantry, Barrackpur to Alipur, 16th Rajputs, Alipur to Shillong; two Companies of 10th Jats at Guntor will return to their Battalion Head-quarters without relief orders, issued for supply of numdahs for roofs and floor tents of the Tibet mission.

ARRIVALS : NOVEMBER 11.—Forbes, Lt., Bo., 105 Maharatas, on language leave from Bhuj.

Morris, Lt. Bo., 105 Maharatas from leave from England.

Eddis, Lt., Bo., R. F. A., proceeding home from Deesa.

Briggs, Lt.-Col., Bo., I. M. S, on leave from Deesa.

Hay, Lt., Bo., 31st Lancers, on leave from Deesa.

Browne, Lt.-Col., Punj., on H. P., proceeding home from Rawalpindi.

Hagger, Lt., Bo., I. M. S., on leave from Jacobabad.

Morris, Major, Bo., R. A. M. C., proceeding home from Mhow,

Smithers, Lt., Beng., 17th Inft., on leave from Agra.

Macdonald, Lt., Beng., R G. A., on leave from Allahabad.

Humphrey, Lt.,-Col., Beng., Gloster Regt., on retirement.

Donovan, Capt., Ms. R. A. on duty from Madras.

Fowler, Major, Ms. A. V. D., on duty from Ootacamand.

Clements, Capt, Ms. R. A. M. C., on duty from Cannanore.

Mercer, Capt., Punj. S. and T, Corps proceeding home from Dalhousie.

Hay, Lt., Punj. Q. O., Corps of Guides proceeding home from Madras.

DEPARTURES : NOVEMBER 10.—Hale, Major, Bo., R. A. M. C, on duty to Poona.

Alexander, Capt., Bo., 33rd Cavalry on leave to Poona.

Smith, Lt., Beng., R. Fus. on duty to Calcutta.

THE THIBET MISSION.

THE troops on and beyond the Sikkim border will need to be well equipped with warm clothing, for the cold in those lattitudes is terribly severe. Already at Khamba Jong some 20° of frost have been registered and the winter has only just begun. In the expedition of 1888 the Field Force found snow lying deep on the slopes leading to Lingtu in the month of March, and the small garrison of Gnatong had afterwards very trying experiences in the dreary winter season. The tableland of Thibet is covered with snow for several months, and life under canvas is almost impossible during that period The greatest precautions will have to be taken when the British Commissioner and his escort move forward, otherwise the mortality from pneumonia among the native soldiers will surpass our worst experiences in Afghanistan and on the North-West Frontier. The spring is the proper time for operations in the Eastern Himalayas and nothing but some extreme urgency in the position in Thibet can justify the risks that must attend an advance at this season says the "Pioneer."

DR. DOWIE, in addressing five thousand people at New York is said to have thoroughly exasperated, his audience by his vituperation against Clergymen Reporters, Freemasons, and Tobacco-smokers. The concatenation is certainly curious. It reminds us of the famous Phil May picture says the "Westminister", of the Salvation Lass and the Reporter, who had shown great interest in the speeches. "Are you saved?" says the girl. "I'm a reporter," is the reply. "Oh, I beg your pardon!"

THE Duke of Cumberland will celebrate his silver wedding on the 21st of December at Gmunden. A thousand persons have signified their intention to take part in the pilgrimage which the Guelph-Hanoverian party have arranged for the occasion. The Duke has had to inform the organisers that the town of Gmunden is not suited for that sort of pilgrimage and that he, personally does not approve of these monster congratulatory assemblies.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Political Agent, Janjira.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, was permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Captain F. De B. Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, has been allowed one week's furlough in continuation of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted to him.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, and Mr. I. C. Boyd, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, passed on the 18th September, an examination in Law.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, passed on the 19th September, an examination in Marathi.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, is appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. J. C Ker, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Major J. B. Jameson, M. B., I. M. S. Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month from the date he availed himself of it.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, holds charge of the office of of Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., pending relief at Satara by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S. Mr. Crump, on relief at Satara acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan pending relief by Mr. Lucas ; and on relief at Poona, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkhana.

Captain A. Hewlett, Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Deccan Circle, Ahmednagar, becomes Special Assistant Collector in the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts for horse-breeding purposes.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., Collector of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-three days from 1st November.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Sholapur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. Hutchinson acts as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue vice Mr. A. Regnaud reverting.

Mr. S M Edwardes, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Reverend A. Gyr, S. J., becomes a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Reverend H. Perrig.

Mr. J Wallace, C.E., becomes a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. H V. R. Kemball, resigned.

The Reverend Alan Cant resigns his appointment Honorary Chaplain of the Sind Vol. Rifle Corps.

Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., becomes Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal, vice Mr. R. W. Murphy, with effect from the 18th November.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Secretary to Government General Educational, Marine, Ecclesiastical and Plague Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, in combination with furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 5th December.

The services of Captain E. F. G. Tucker. I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of relief.

Honorary Lieutenant James Walker, Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. H. G. Palliser, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L C. E. reverts from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

Mr. J. K. Williams is promoted from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

ANOTHER admirable performance was given last evening at the Novelty Theatre by the London Comedy Company, "A Brace of Partridges," the piece which was produced last week being repeated. There was again a good house, and the entertainment was of a character which appealed strongly to the company present, Laughter and applause were continuous throughout the evening. All the members of the company performed well, and taken as a whole the piece seemed to hang together better and in a general way to hang together better than when it was produced last week. The repetition of the play, as already announced, was rendered necessary by the indisposition of Mr. F. Clive. To-night and to-morrow the farcical comedy "In the Soup" will be presented and another treat may confidently be looked for.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. TRIESTE.

THE following is the list of passengers by Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, Captain E. Mecozzi, which is due to arrive in Bombay on Saturday about 12 noon :—Miss Balthazar, Mrs. Coleman, General, Mrs. and Miss Craigie, Major Dann, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Lang and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lehnhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Maconachi, Mrs. Maller, Major and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Monro, nurse child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ostermayer and 2 children, Mrs. Pillinger, Miss Pomeray and maid, Major Roberts Mrs. Roberts nurse and infant, Miss Richter, Captain and Mrs. Ridgway, Mr. Stromayer, Miss Lyrell, Mr. and Mrs. Yost.

THERE is related in the "King" an amusing instance of Indian ignorance of Western usages. A native servant carrying champagne, which natives call "simkin" approached a lady guest, who was rather deaf with the question :—"Simkin, memsahib"? As the lady did not hear the question, he repeated it in a little louder tone, and she raised her ear-trumpet to her ear in order to catch what was being asked her. Whether he thought it was a new sort of drinking vessel we do not know but, anyhow, he promptly filled the trumpet with champagne.

A NOTICEABLE point in connection with the charitable donations and endowments made by private individuals in Bengal is that by far the larger number are for the building or endowment of Hospitals or Dispensaries and the making of tanks. Such of the benefactions from Indian gentlemen as are not devoted to the healing of disease and the provision of water go to such objects as the making of an open space, the building of a burning-ghaut, a place of worship, or a pilgrim's rest-house. All are valuable, says the "Statesman," and they are evidence of a wholesome desire on the part of benevolent Indians to add to the physical well-being of their fellows as well as of the estimation in which European medicine and surgery is held. Nevertheless, it is in some degree significant that the place accorded to public education in these benefactions should be so small. Out of the large number recorded in the list for last year two only are connected with education.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The hired transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 42 officers, 15 ladies, and 10 children, 219 men (invalid) 7, women, 16 children ; 1048 men (in health) 3 women and 6 children : In all 1267 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women, and 76 children. The above were brought to Bombay from Deolali in two extra trains for embarkation. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut Col and Mrs H Gore-Browne, K R R Corps
Lieut Col and Mrs P Mulvany, R A M C
Lieut Col W Dugdale R A M C
Lieut Col A W G L Cole, R W Fusiliers
Major and Mrs A E Morris, R A M C
Major L T M Nash, R A M C
Major A R Reade, Welsh Regt
Major W J Goold, West Riding Regt
Major R J Windle, R A M C
Major and Mrs G C O Fowler and 3 children, A V Dept
Capt C M Dezenyther, Suffolk Regt
Capt C S Cowie, R Scots
Capt F L Vincent, Indian Army
Capt C A G Showbridge, Indian Army
Capt E W Bliss R A M C
Capt G B Riddick, R A M C
Capt and Mrs M Swaoberg and child, R A M C
Capt R W Clements, R A M C
Capt and Mrs C C Danovan, R A
Capt W G Cooper, Indian Army
Capt and Mrs S Minchin Mercer, S and T Corps
Capt A W Chitty, Indian Army
Capt Brown, East York Regt
Capt R R Hill, R G A
Capt Monreal, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Rdg Mr T W Kirkebride, R H A
Lieut L N Jones-Bateman Norfolk Regt
Lieut C J B Hay, Indian Army
Lieut WP Crookshank, Indian Army
Lieut A G Shea Indian Army
Lieut H A Lewis, R G A
Lieut L F G S Wylde, Indian Army
Lieut A D McDonald, R G A
Lieut Hughes, Northampton Regt
Lieut H Grace, Durham L I
Lieut G C I Robertson, I M S
2nd Lieut Wilberforce, East York Regt
2nd Lieut L A Eddis, R F A
2nd Lieut W R M Hartcup, Durham L I
2nd Lieut S Ushen, East Lancs Regt
2nd Lieut C Alexander, Durham L I
Comdr Black, R I Marine
Widow of Capt Campbell and son, Indian Army
Widow of Major Keatley, R A M C
Widow of Mr Palmer and daughter, Exmr Marine accounts
Widow of Capt Sutherland and daughter, Indian Army
Wife of Capt J Grathan and infant, Indian Army
Wife of Captain Bartram and daughter, West York
Sister of Lieut Grant and daughter, Indian Army

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ITOLA.

THE transport Itola, 3,361 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from Durban, which port she left on the 22nd October. She brought the following passengers :—Major Henning, Veterinary Lieutenant W. A. Jelbarte, Conductor H. Graveson, one Hospital Assistant, 90 public and 3 private followers, 768 mules and 7 horses. The above were landed at the Prince's Dock and attached to the detail Lines, pending disposal.

KILLED BY A STEAM ROLLER.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

DRIVER CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

Mr. F. K. Dobbin, the Coroner of Calcutta, with a Jury, held an inquest on Monday afternoon relative to the death of a Cabuli, a recent arrival in Calcutta, who was run over by a Municipal steam road-roller on the 30th ultimo in Harrison Road and died on the spot.

Major Walsh, I.M.S., the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, said that the body, which measured nearly 6 feet in length, was crushed by something very heavy falling or passing over it. A steam-roller could have caused the injuries in question which resulted in the instantaneous death of the deceased.

The brother of the deceased stated that they both had recently arrived in Calcutta direct from Dehra Ismail Khan. This was their second visit to Calcutta. He identified the body of the deceased on the day of the occurrence. The deceased was not deaf.

A local shopkeeper, who had witnessed the accident, stated that the deceased was facing east and looking upwards. The steam-roller was first stationary and was about 5 or 6 feet distant from the deceased. When the roller was set in motion, witness was under the impression that the deceased would move away, but he was soon after pushed by the roller which came up. One of the legs of the deceased got under the roller. An alarm was then raised but it was unheeded by the engine-driver. (Witness here identified Francis Fermie, the driver.) The driver was asked to stop the roller, as a man was being crushed. Witness raised an alarm after the deceased had fallen on the road. The road, at that place was under repairs, and the motion of the roller was attended with great noise. The deceased could have heard the noise of the engine roller unless he were deaf. Previous to the accident the steam-roller was at work on that portion of the road. The engine-driver paid no attention to the warning. The deceased was then run over by the front roller of the engine. The roller afterwards passed over the whole of his body, commencing from the feet, and stopped finally on the head of the deceased with his face on the ground. The driver afterwards backed the roller. The deceased lay quite dead. There were two men on the engine, viz., the driver and a cooly-looking man. The driver could have seen the deceased from his place on the engine.

Major Walsh here pointed out that the legs of the deceased were not injured. The deceased appeared to have been run over, as his liver was smashed. He must have been run over in a slanting direction commencing from the region of the liver, below which there were no injuries.

Francis Fermie, engine-driver, in the employ of the Calcutta Corporation, examined, said that he was a driver on the steam-roller for about five years. On the day of the occurrence he had worked the steam-roller in Harrison Road from 6 in the morning. At about 7-30 a. m., he stopped the roller to put coal in the engine, and again set the roller in motion. After going about two feet, when he heard a shout that a man had got under he stopped the roller. The roller stopped after taking about a couple of revolutions. The engine was then surrounded by people. He was afraid to get out of the engine. He always stood in front of the engine while at work. On this occasion he did look ahead, but he could not see any one in the way. He stood according to orders near the lever of the engine. He took the same precaution on this occasion as he used to do on previous occasions, and saw that the road was clear. His setam-roller was not provided with a bell or a whistle. There was no brake to stop the roller immediately. His position in the engine was right in front of the smokestem (chimney). He could see about 100 feet ahead of him.

Mr. Paul Le Patourel, Dirstrict Engineer of the Calcutta Corporrtion, examined, said that the road where the accident occurred was covered over with rough stone metal. The road in question was advertised previously to be closed for repairs, and barriers had been placed to keep out trespassers. The drivers of rollers are under orders to keep a general lookout. The roller is about 5 feet in diameter. Over this there is an iron cross-head, and over the latter stands the chimney. There is nothing in the construction of the engine to prevent the driver from seeing a head of him. It is possible for the driver not to see anyone, who may be situated in a line with the chimney of the engine. A careful driver would look from the side of the chimney to see if the road was clear. The driver of the engine in question if he wanted to adopt extra precaution on this occasion, could have seen if any one was ahead of him. A man of the small size of the driver would have found some little difficulty in discerning an object ahead of the engine, unless the driver was provided with some box like arrangement over which he could stand and see ahead of him clearly.

The Coroner, in summing up the evidence to the Jury, observed that it was a unique case of accident and was the first of the kind he had heard of in Calcutta.

The Jury at first were divided in their verdict by 4 to 3, but on the request of the Coroner they retired, and after five minutes deliberation, returned the following unanimous verdict ! "Death of the deceased, Goldad Khan, was caused by injuries received by being run over by a steam-roller driven by one Francis Fermier under such circumstances that the act amounted to a rash and negligent act.

The accused, Francis Fermie, was then released on bail.

"TRUTH" make the suggestion that a plan might be adopted by which the sex of a writer of a letter and also whether she be a Mrs. or a Miss, might be made clear to her correspondents. "Let there be a general understanding that a married lady puts *m* at the end of her signature, and that an unmarried lady puts *s*. Then the person receiving the letter would know how to address his correspondent."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

BRIDAL FASHIONS.

SOME AUTUMN INNOVATIONS.

WOMEN AND ARBITRATION.

LONDON OCTOBER 22.

BRIDAL fashions are changing. The fashionable wedding gown of the past was invariably made of white satin, and its design was severely plain. To-day the bride considers her own individuality in selecting her bridal robe. In place of satin or heavy-corded white silk the wedding dresses are being fashioned this year of white silk mull, lace, chiffon, or voile ; and they show gatherings, lace insets, and much trimming generally. Flower-shaped lace insets form a dainty trimming for the beautiful chiffon robes, made over white silk, which are scattered with full-blown lace roses, graceful sprays of lilac, or artistic-looking lace orchids. Sometimes the lace flower has the effect of being caught to the filmy material by a bow-knot of lace, which is also introduced as an inset, and, like the flower, has the fabric cut away beneath. The embroidered wedding robe is also a new fashion this season. In white silk mull it is exquisite, with an embroidered muslin design of white silk orange blossoms, daisies, or sprays of dainty forget-me-nots. A handsome gown of white mousseline-de-soie over white silk, worn at a recent wedding, was elaborately embroidered with white violets. Little bunches of white violets were also used to hold in place the folds of the tulle veil at either side of the head. The bridal bouquet was a huge bunch of white violets, with many ribbons arranged in loops and ends, the ends knotted to represent violets. Even a pretty girl may look anything but pretty on her wedding day if her veil is unbecomingly arranged. Unless there is a wedding veil in the family regarded as an heirloom, the tulle veil is preferred to the heavier veil of lace. The tulle adds the foamy touch to the costume much to be desired. The veil must be long, the square veil being preferred to the round. It may be finished merely with a deep hem or edged with a narrow applique of some very fine lace like rose point or duchesse.

In arranging the veil at the head the extreme flat effect should be avoided. The tulle may be pleated or gathered over a little wired frame. A cabochon of orange blossoms, white violets, or lilies of the valley may hold the pleats in place at the sides ; or they may be fastened with small pearl buckles. It is a matter of individual preference whether flowers are arranged with the tulle towards the front or not. Orange blossoms look extremely pretty caught under the foamy folds of tulle in the direct front. They are effective, arranged in sprays or in the form of one or two small wreaths. If lace veils are preferred they are generally scarf shape, the two ends narrowing sharply at the bottom, and the middle about a yard and a half wide. An orange spray or half-wreath crowns these veils, which are disposed after the manner of tulle veils. For the bride who cannot afford to lay her wedding gown aside after the ceremony, but who wishes to make use of it as an evening gown, an excellent idea is to have the very long train, which all wedding gowns should have, made so that it can be easily detached, and not ruin the tout ensemble of the costume. If the train is either of satin or lace, it may be fastened to fall from the shoulders, and in this way be entirely separate from the rest of the gown, and very easily removed when desired. Every bride, of course, has her own ideas as to what her bridesmaids shall wear. A dainty gown made for a fashionable bridal party was of opal mousseline, with garnishings of French lace and white louisine ribbons. The lace was introduced in the skirt in waved insertions, which, beginning with a gathered hip yoke, ended with a simple gathered flounce. Down the skirt, at scattered intervals, ran the narrow ribbons, fastening at the lowest insertion with drooping bows.

The baby bodice was of the kilted mousseline, with yoke and bottom sleeves of the lace which fitted down over the hands like mittens. A puff of the mousseline just below the shoulders gave the necessary breadth at this point, More louisine ribbons with bows garlanded the bodice. A novel idea this season for the bridesmaids' gowns is to have them of some transparent material made over a silk foundation, which shows either an elaborately embroidered design or a design worked out in artificial flowers. The effect is extremely pretty, and whatever flower is represented on the silk foundation that is the flower that the bridesmaid either carried for her bouquet or introduces in her picture hat. The tiny made of honour invariably wears a simple gown of apple-blossom-pink grosgrain silk, with the little bodice trimmed only with a pointed yoke of Irish lace, while the page gives a decided note to the colour scheme in black satin with an embroidered silk waistcoat. It is a fad this autumn with many of the most fashionable brides to emphasise one colour throughout the entire trousseau. If forget-me-not blue, for instance, which is so much a vogue this year, happens to be the bride's favourite colour, a touch of this pretty soft shade should be introduced to as many of her gowns as possible. The lingerie will be run with forget-me-not blue ribbon, and the dainty handkerchiefs will show just a suggestion of blue, either in the embroidered monogram, the printed design, or the border. The going-away gown is in extreme contrast to what it used to be. It no longer announces the fact that the girl who wears it is a bride ; instead, it is purposely designed to disguise this happy fact as much as possible. Consequently, it is, generally speaking a simple, inconspicuous-looking little frock or may be a coat and skirt with the latter made short enough to escape the ground all the way round.

A useful and smart travelling costume would look well in a black and white shepherd plaid, made with a three-quarter coat and a walking-length skirt. It could be trimmed with silver buttons and a touch of coarse white lace introduced at the collars and cuffs. The best tailor-made dress is, of course, a cross between the art of the modiste and the tailor, It must be smart and well fitting, but its severity should be relaxed with touches of softness. A smart goingaway tailored gown recently seen, which admirably merged the grace and cut of the sartorial art, was of prune broadcloth, with trimmings of Oriental braid and edgings of white baby lamb-cloth. It was made with a blouse coat with long skirts to the knee, the upper part of the coat bloused in the back as well as the front very slightly. The trimming faced the collar, and the front of the blouse, and was also let into the back in a V. On the front were gun-metal and brass buttons. The sleeves were very wide at the wrists, and in addition to the band of trimming, they had a double ruffle of pleated mull edged with lace. Another gown was of navy-blue broadcloth. The coat, with the upper part slightly bloused had an extremely long skirt. It reached to within twelve inches of the floor. In the way of colours for the new gown, any tint which suggests the changing foliage of the season is a good one to choose, and no matter how old they seem, the reds and browns of the wood continue to appear From Paris a girl writes that the prettiest costumes there are all autumnal in colouring. Some of the gowns are all in the same tone, with gloves and hats to match ; but a dash of orange is considered an effective contrast with these brown dresses, and the flowers of hats, cravats, and sleeve ruffles are often in this rich tint. These last are either of raw silk or Canton crepe.

Readers of this column know that there is a good deal seriously to be said about feminine clothing. As regards the general public, the most important indictment is against the trailing skirt, which rescues tubercle bacilli from the sunlight and brings them into the nursery and living room. But as regards the lady herself, a German doctor has just published an exhaustive study of, amongst other things, the weight of feminine clothes which weigh on the average thirty per cent. more than men's though woman is smaller and less muscular. One new criticism of the corset may also be quoted that the modern straight fronted article does its best to produce the type of figure which every anthropologist associates with the Hottentot. The author sides with everyone who has studied the subject in advocating the bifurcated undergarment against the winning note of the tempestuous petticoat which as Herrick forgot to add protects against neither cold nor dust.

The signing of the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty, whose deep significance was so little apprehended by the world at large, made one look back with gratitude to the part taken by women in promoting arbitration. Who that was present at that impressive meeting held in Queen's Hall in the summer of 1899 in the interests of international arbitration, under the auspices of the "International Congress of Women," could ever forget it? The memory of that evening, one of the few consoling thoughts during the long agony of the South African war, has never faded from my mind. The truly epoch-making speech then made by Lady Aberdeen, the President of the International Council of Women, struck a chord that still vibrates in our midst when she reminded her hearers of that new kind of patriotism that women were to learn henceforth, and bade them share in the great movement for peace and arbitration that has passed beyond the stage of controversy. Indeed people hardly realise how much is owing to feminine initiative in this question for in that year of 1899 no less than 562 peace meetings were held simultaneously all over the civilized world even including one of two thousand Japanese women under the presidency of a Royal Princess. While in Europe a very important impetus was given to the movement by a woman the Baroness Berthe von Suttner whose famous book Die Waffen Nieder Englished under the title of Lay Down Your Arms—did much to initiate that crusade against militarism which many of our Continental neighbours have backed so courageously.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

We have never put much value on the discount system of the Cyclists' Touring Club, under which members when on tour are allowed a special discount by C.T.C. houses; we have always manitained that an unattached cyclist could tour as cheaply, if not cheaper. This is upheld by two members of the great club who have been recounting their experience whilst on tour. Having spent the night at a Somersetshire town, they asked the landlady after breakfast to bring their bill. The bill was brought and a charge of only 7s. 6d. made. One of the cyclists asked if it covered the two, and was answered in the affirmative. They then produced their cards of membership and the hostess exclaimed "Oh, you belong to the C.T.C., do you? Wait a bit and I will give you the account fully made up." Very soon the good lady returned and presented a bill for 10s., which with the discount taken off, amounted to 8s. 4d. It will be seen that the bill was higher than unattached riders would have been called upon to pay.

It is the custom with many cyclists as soon as winter makes its appearance, to pack away their machines and cycling clothes in some dry store room until spring heralds the season of drier roads, and more congenial weather. But it is a mistake. If a cycle should be always kept in readiness for a ride in the summer months, it is many times more important that it should be in readiness during the winter. An easy ride in the winter is far more beneficial to health than several rides in the summer, because in winter physical exercises are restricted, and a spin snatched now and again would do a world of good. Favourable opportunities for riding in the winter come suddenly without warning, and unless the machine is in readiness it is more than likely that the cyclist would fail to arouse sufficient energy to bring his machine out and attend to the pumping of the tyres and oiling of the bearings. In the case of the all-the-year-round wheelmen, who heeds not the mud or wet, but weekly takes his spin awheel, the machine is always kept in riding trim, and there is little doubt that in spite of the wettings he may get, he keeps in better health than those whose cycles are allowed to lie dormant during the winter.

There is a hill in Richmond Park that has been the scene of many accidents amongst cyclists, who with that fool's bravado met with amongst some morials, will scorch along the winding road by which the hill is approached and down the steep decline, totally regardless of their own safety, or the safety of other and usually numerous occupants of the road. Not long ago a fatal accident occurred there, but it acted as no warning—there are more fools where the others came from. One made his appearance the other Sunday afternoon, and on a two-speed free-wheel machine took the hill at a rush. So fast was he travelling that he was unable to negotiate the bend in the road and flew off on to the grass. Marvellous to to relate he got off without injuries or damage; one tree he missed by a hair's breadth, and although he fouled another he met with no damage. We are, dear readers, of a charitable disposition, but we should have so liked that fellow punished for his foolishness.

Of the provincial amateur racing men, J. S. Benyon the Chesterfield crack, has been the most succesful during the 1903 season, and one would not be surprised to see him at the top of the tree in 1904, considering the improvement he has shown during the past few months. Altogether, Benyon has competed in nine championship events, but in these he has been unfortunate to an extent, only winning the quarter and one mile British Empire Championships at Glasgow, and the mile N.C.U. championship of the Liverpool Centre. On five occasions he finished second. In all Benyon has captured twenty first prizes, thirteen of which in scratch races, including the Licensed Victuallers' Challenge Cup at New Brighton, the Worthington Cup and Carmarthen Gold Vase.

The champion amateur long-distance racing man the 1903 season has undoubtedly been Leon Meredith, of the Paddington Cycling Club, whose name stands out prominently with a grand list of successes. Some of his principal wins are the 100 miles race for the Carwardine Cup, the six hours' race of the Southern Cycling Club, the twenty-five miles National Cyclists' Union championship at Wakefield, the fifty miles unpaced Southern road record, and then later in the season on his Dunlop tyred safety he continued victorious, by annexing the six hours' race for the Dibble Shield, the fifty miles championship of the Southern Cycling Union, and the fifty miles paced race of the Paddington C.C. It is now stated that Meredith intends devoting more attention to sprint racing, and will train for short-distance events next season. The instances where long-distance men have achieved success amongst sprinters are not numerous, but in what A. E. Wills, J. Benyon and Harry Payne have succeeded, why should not Meredith?

The principal racing fixture for the 1904 season will undoubtedly be the World's Championships to be decided in London, most probably at the Crystal Palace track. These championships have never been held in London since they were instituted in 1893. In that year they were held at Chicago, in 1894 at Antwerp, 1895 at Cologne, 1896 at Copenhagen and in 1897 at Glasgow, the only occasion upon which they have been decided in the United Kingdom. On the two following years they were held respectively at Vienna and Montreal, when a split occurred and a new International Union was formed under the title of The Union Cycliste Internationale. Since then the world's championships have been decided at Paris in 1900, Berlin 1901, Rome and Berlin 1902, and Copenhagen this year. The London cycle race goers are bound to turn out in their thousands when next year's championships are decided.

An excellent motor-cycle repairing outfit is the Dunlop. It is made on the lines of the familiar "Midget," but of course on a much larger scale, and the materials are of a more substantial kind. The price is 2s.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipal Office. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman said that the Secretary had received a letter from Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, stating that in deference to the wishes of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Wacha, he did not desire that there should be a contest in the election of the President, and he accordingly wished to withdraw from the contest. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said it was necessary that they should now proceed with the business of filling up the vacancy, which had occurred by the resignation of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram as President of the Corporation. He submitted for that purpose the name of Mr. James Macdonald. (Applause). Members would remember that Mr. Macdonald had been a member of the Corporation for several years, and had served the Standing Committee, for a great portion of that time. He had been a most practical and useful member of the Corporation, possessing a large share of common sense, and giving good and wholesome advice to the Corporation in his usual conciliatory spirit. He had a peculiar insight into men, and possessed many other qualities and general knowledge, which he always brought to bear upon the discussions in the Corporation. He (Mr. Mehta) was aware that it might be said that Mr. Macdonald laboured under certain disqualifications, one of them being that he was not a young man, (Laughter and hear, hear) that he had neither the energy nor the vigour required in certain quarters in the Executive Engineer of the Corporation. It was thought by some that young men should supersede older men in the Corporation. Now if he (Mr. Mehta) himself was concerned, he would plead guilty to the charge, and he should say that he might be disqualified by advancing years. But he thought the Corporation would agree with him that though Mr. Macdonald might be supposed to be of advancing years, he had the energy and vigour of a young man. (Hear, hear and applause.) It was also said that Mr. Macdonald had served the Corporation for several years, and that perhaps the right thing to do was to appoint one who had not served so long. But there was the old-fashioned view that the longer one served a public body, the better qualified he was to provide over the destinies of that body. There was again another disqualification which had been urged against Mr. Macdonald, and it was that he was a European. He would like to say a few words in all seriousness on that point. An idea seemed to prevail in the Corporation that the way in which the Corporation should proceed to elect their Presidents, was to give turns to the various communities sitting on the Corporation. He quite agreed that it might, under certain circumstances, form one element of consideration in the matter of the appointment to the chair, but he hoped that members would seriously consider, at least those who put forward that view, that the qualification which ought to be exacted from the member who was to be placed in the chair was that he was a fit man to fill the chair in the right manner. (Hear, hear). He did not mean to say that that arrangement should not be taken into account. If it was the turn of a Hindu, it must not be contended that because it was the turn of a Hindu, a Hindu only should be appointed to the chair, never mind whether there were better qualified members belonging to the other communities. That was a proposition to which he invited the earnest attention of the Corporation. He asked if it was the proper way of filling the chair of a body like the Corporation? He hoped that members would seriously consider the question of giving turns to the several communities, which must only occupy a subordinate position, the first and foremost consideration being the absolute qualifications and merits of the person whom they proposed to place in the chair. (Applause). As distinguished from similar other bodies the Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans had not been working as distinctive communities on the board of the Corporation, but as common citizens of the great city whose interest they were all bound to serve. When people talked about the Hindu interest and the Parsi and Mahomedan interest, they must remember that in the Bombay Corporation they disregarded all race prejudices and predilections, and had worked together as common citizens of the great city. As far as he was concerned he had not found more useful and more sympathetic colleagues working with him than among the other communities in the Corporation. (Hear hear.) As members of the Corporation, there ought to be no distinction of caste or creed, and it was in that spirit that they should proceed to elect the President of that body. The Chairman of the Corporation presided over a number of gentlemen who belonged to the various professions, and who were often of high status and qualifications, and he must, therefore, be one who could make an impression upon all these people. He should also be one to whom implicit obedience should be rendered. Taking that view he ventured to put forward the name of Mr. Macdonald, who was well qualified in every respect for the remaining period.

Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas seconded the proposition which was carried by acclamation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna vacated the chair, which was occupied amidst cheers by Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald heartily thanked the Corporation for the high honour conferred upon him by placing him in the chair. He knew that a grave responsibility attached to the chair. The Corporation had a right to claim from him perfect courtesy of speech and manner, careful, considerate and a serious attention to the business and interests of the Corporation and its affairs. Depending upon their kind assistance, and that of their esteemed secretary (hear, hear) he promoted to make his best endeavours to carry out his duties in a manner not markedly inferior in affability and judgment to his predecessors. And while it was his ambition by a conscientious discharge of his duties to secure their approval of his work and conduct in the chair, he trusted they would allow him to urge certain claims which he, as the chairman, in whose appointment they had acquiesced, had upon them. Firstly he claimed their acceptance of his decisions as immediate and conclusive, even when they failed to coincide with his opinion of what they should be. Again decorum of language and manner in debate must be maintained and a decent attention to each speaker even though the manner and matter be unpalatable. Again there should be a wise discretion exercised in the selection of subjects and matters submitted in the agenda. They should also exhibit a considerate regard for the time and patience of other members when it was deemed necessary to make any lengthy remarks. It must be their common aim that not only the Corporation should maintain its prestine vigour and traditional dignity, but that the great and important city should have its representatives viewing with each other as to the best and most satisfactory means of securing for it every possible advantage of pure air and plentiful pure water and good houses for all classes. (Applause.) It was a fortunate circumstance that at the present time they could boast of an able, clear headed and judicious administrator and devoted Municipal Commissioner. (Applause) and he was sure that they all heartily wished that the time might be very far distant when they would be called upon to give up his valuable services. (Applause.)

THE QUESTION OF HOUSING THE POOR.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil asked for and having obtained priority, moved (a) That the President be authorized to address the Trustees under the City Improvement Act requesting them not to erect semi-permanent dwellings for the poor on the Kennedy Sea Face, (b) That the President be authorized to address the Government of Bombay respectfully soliciting them not to sanction the Trustees' proposal to erect semi-permanent dwellings for the poor on the Kennedy Sea Face. He said it was a matter of congratulation that the Trustees at all events on the present occasion had yielded to the voice of the public and had been endeavouring to find out some spot other than the Kennedy Sea Face to give relief to the poorer and working classes who had been displaced by one of their schemes. Public agitation had been going for some time past on the question whether the Trustees should be allowed to build, what was called semi-permanent dwellings for those displaced by their operations on the Kennedy Sea Face. Various views had been expressed on the subject and from what he had read in the papers of the proceedings of the meeting held by the Trustees, it appeared to him that the majority of the Trustees were at first in favour of the scheme, but thanks of the city were due to General Sir James Willcocks, whose powerful voice had brought about some change in the minds of the Trustees. There could hardly be any doubt that the Kennedy Sea Face was not a proper site for accommodating the poorer classes of people; the remedy would be worse than the desease. In the first place he doubted if the Trustees were competant to construct semi-permanent dwellings on the Kennedy Sea Face, for if they seriously looked at the Section they would come to the conclusion that they possessed no such powers. It was strange that at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, the Trustees resolved at their last meeting to again approach the Government to secure the sites, which they had already declined to give for the purpose, while the matter was still pending, the Trustees had invited tenders for the construction of five hundred rooms. Mr. Hormasji did not think it fair on the part of the Trustees to invite the tenders without fixing the spot on which the structures were to be erected. He said the Trustees could find better places than the Kenndy Sea Face. He had taken some trouble in the matter and he would point out three other spots which were better suited for the purpose than the Kennedy Sea Face. There was an open space between the Chowpatty level-crossing and the French Bridge, which could accommodate a thousand rooms. Then there was the Crescent site, which could be utilised for a similar purpose. There was a third open space near the Jaffer Sulleman Musaferkhana on Frere Road, which could accommodate a thousand rooms.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded the proposition. He preferred the portion of the Parade Ground to the Kennnedy Sea Face.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, said they might fairly say that the present situation entirely justified the action which had been taken by the Corporation from time to time with regard to the operation of the Trust. It was said that the Corporation were prejudiced against and hostile to the Trust. That criticism had been applied more specially to him than to any other member, because it was at his instance that the Corporation presented an elaborate representation to the Government for the purpose of reviewing the operation of the Trust. It was now admitted that the Trust launched their scheme too precipitately without any regard to public criticism. The Government in their reply stated, that time had not come for reviewing the operations of the Trust and told them to hold their peace. Every body now acknowledged that the Trust made a mistake in not providing accommodation for the poorer classes displaced by their operations at the time they launched their schemes. He did not know what the government now thought of it. The question was sorely trying the power of every one who had to deal with its solution. He enterely sympathised with those who said that Kennedy Sea Face should not be utilised for the purpose of housing the poor. But the question then arose how the difficulty was to be met with. They must have some temporary accommodation for the large number of people who ought to be housed during the plague epidemic. He entirely agreed with the Commissioner that the necessity was very urgent. He was in the first place doubtful whether the Trust had now the power of providing house accommodation for those who had been displaced. He referred to section 25 of the Improvement Trust Act which gave the Board the power to deal with the question only at the time of preparing the scheme. He did not think the Board had power to provide such accommodation independent of the scheme. There was a stronger objection to the Kennedy Sea Face being utilised for the purpose and it was this that it was given to the Corporation on certain terms which were mentioned in the Act and under those terms the Trust had no power to erect temporary structures thereon. All these were difficult and complicated questions and it would not therefore do to go straight to Government and asked them not to allow the Board to build upon the Kennedy Sea Face. He accordingly moved an amendment that the question raised by Mr. Vakil's proposition be referred to a Committee with a request to make a comprehensive report on the subject at a very early date and if they thought necessary to draft a representation to the Improvement Trust and the Government in consultation with the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that the sites suggested by the mover of the resolution were unsuitable for the purpose indicated and they had therefore, to consider the three sites recomended by the Trust. It was not advisable in the interest of the city to delay the matter.

Mr. S. D. Khote considered that the Trust should be allowed to do as they thought best. He was not in favour of either the proposition or the amendment.

After some further discussion, the amendment was carried by a majority.

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Municipal Assessor and Collector, who forwarded a statement showing that during the quarter ending 30th June last, 1,166 bicycles and 10 tricycles were taxed, the amount of the tax levied being Rs. 2,325-12-0.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

CATTLE MAIMING OUTRAGES.

TRIAL OF A BIRMINGHAM SOLICITOR.

The trial of George Edalji, solicitor, for cattle maiming at Great Wyrley, was resumed at Staffordshire Quarter Sessions on October 21st. Evidence corroborative of the events leading up to the arrest was given by Police-Sergeant Parsons, who stated that after arrest the prisoner said, "I am not surprised. I have been expecting this." He afterwards said, "This is a bit of magistrate's clerk's work. I will make him sit up before I have done with him." The officer described the footprints going in and out of the field as of a very distinctive character like those made by light boots. They were very recent. He afterwards went to the vicarage and saw the prisoner's mother, who produced some of her son's clothing. On the cuffs of the coat there were dark-coloured stains and brown hairs on the breast of the jacket, while the trousers were wet.

Police-Constable Cooper said that the prisoner, in conversation with him, said it appeared to him that the man had stopped killing cattle and commenced to write anonymous letters.

The witness was cross-examined with a view to showing that the hairs found on the prisoner's clothing were transferred from the clothes of the policeman, who had examined the body of the pony.

Wilfred Greatorex, by whom some of the anonymous letters were purported to be written, said he travelled daily with other boys to Walsall. One morning in June, when two horses were mutilated, the defendant was in their carriage, and asked whether the animals belonged to Messrs. Blewitt, and one of the boys answered, "Yes." None of the letters produced signed Wilfrid Greatorex were in witness's handwriting, and he had nothing to do with them.

Mr. T. H. Gurrin, handwriting expert, said he had made a careful study of the handwriting on certain documents connected with the case. The handwriting of the anonymous letters, though disguised, presented distinguishing features corresponding to those found in letters which were admitted to be in the prisoner's handwriting.

A Birmingham telegram states that a great scare has been caused at Alcester by the circulation of anonymous letters threatening outrages on cattle and girls similar to the Great Wyrley outrages. Women are afraid to go out after dark.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 12.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus I C S on return to duty to be Political Agent Janjira.

Lieut Col W P Kennedy Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar was permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H Waterfield I C S to act as Political Agent Akalkot during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A F Maconochie I C S or pending further orders.

Capt F De B Hancock Asst Political Agent second grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India one week's furlough in continuation of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted to him in this Dept Notification No 2193 dated the 23rd March and to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E C Jukes I C L Asst Collector in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr Jukes is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr J T Scotson I C S Asst Collector in the district of Kaira is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr Scotson is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr G N R Lambert sub-pro tem third grade Asst Supt of Police Khandesh and Mr I C Boyd Probationary third grade Asst Supt of Police Khandesh passed on the 18th Sept 1903 an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XV of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

Mr P A Kelly Probationary third grade Asst Supt of Police Nasik passed on the 19th Sept 1903 an examination in Marathi according to the test prescribed in Rule XIV of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894 as amended by Govt Notification No 2511 dated the 2nd April 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Hewlett Supt Army Remount Dept Deccan Circle Ahmednagar to be Special Asst Collector in the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts for horse breeding purposes.

Mr A F Maconochie I C S Collector of Sholapur is allowed privilege leave for twenty three days from 1st Nov.

Mr S M Edwardes I C S has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to rejoin to duty within the period of his leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr Fazulbhoy Visram C I E.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Noticing Lord Curzon's tour to the Persian Gulf, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—Russia may feel herself alarmed by the projected tour of Lord Curzon in the Persian Gulf, and the Persian Government themselves may feel a little perturbed by this new departure on the part of the great Indian Proconsul. But the perturbations of the one and the alarms of the other have not sealed up the fountains of Oriental courtesy; and a message of congratulation and welcome has come to the Viceroy from Teheran, couched in language the tenor of which Lord Curzon of all men can never be expected to mistake. Reuter says that the "Teheran Gazette" has published a leading article, expressing the hope that the Viceroy's visit to the Persian Gulf will strengthen the commercial relations between Persia and Great Britain and make the links binding the two countries stronger. There will be no end of profuse greetings; and the presents that his Excellency would lavish would no doubt be received with many smiles. But who would vouch for their permanent value and effect?

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE AT DHARWAR.

Referring to the District conference held at Dharwar, the "Gujerati" states:—The district Conference held at Dharwar proved quite a success. It was organized on the lines of the Provincial Conference. Five subjects were taken up for discussion and each of them formed the subject matter of a distinct resolution. The organizers of the conference were not unmindful of the claims of the social reform movement upon their attention. They also held a Social Conference and passed resolutions with reference to some of the principal social questions which have been ventilated from the platform of the National Social Conference. It is to be fervently hoped that this activity will not only be maintained in future years, but will stimulate the leading citizens of other districts to similar efforts. It is an encouraging sign to learn that Satara intends holding a District Conference next year. Satara is one of the districts which have terribly suffered from plague. But it is capable of exhibiting genuine local enthusiasm, and we should not be surprised if its public-spirited workers organized not only a political and social Conference but also a show of agricultural cattle or an exhibition of the industrial and agricultural products of the district with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the local officials.

THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE AT BENARES.

The "Voice of India" congratulates the Central Hindu College at Benares on its affiliation for the B. A. standard. Our contemporary adds:—Mrs. Besant's ambition is to develop it into a Hindu University. It is good to aim high: if you cannot have a University, you may at least have a good college. When Aligarh, and Benares—and where are the Christians going to locate their University?—collect the necessary funds to endow a self-contained University, the time will be ripe to consider the pros and cons of sectarian Universities. We note that Mrs. Besant has at last captured Bombay, and a large contribution to the funds of the College has been secured from the loyal Hindus of this city. Mrs. Besant wishes also to found a college for girls in Benares. If a lady of Mrs. Besant's learning and influence does not succeed in laying the foundations of a Hindu Girls University, who else will?

THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL BUREAU.

The "Rast Goftar" is glad to note that the Government of India have expressed their determination not to abandon the idea of establishing a Bureau of Commerce in India, and not to go in for what is called a more modest scheme. Our contemporary adds:—It was not without considerable disappointment that the country came to know of the fact, some weeks ago, that the Secretary of State had refused to sanction the scheme already proposed to him by the Indian Government, and that the latter was asked to submit a more modest one. The public naturally felt that this meant a less comprehensive scheme, and knowing how sorely India has suffered in the past, owing to the absence of such a department, it did not like the idea of the Government, setting up an establishment which would be handicapped in its operations from the first. If India really wants a commercial bureau—and as to that there cannot be now the least possible doubt—let it have an establishment as efficient and fully equipped as the circumstances of the day demand. We cannot but feel that the Government of India have done a wise thing in refusing to reconsider their scheme in the way it was suggested by the Secretary of State. Mr. Brodrick, we feel confident, would think better of the Viceroy's proposals than his predecessor did, for he cannot but be aware of the enormous good such Bureaus have done to the countries where they have been established.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A tone of hopefulness pervades some of the vernacular journals regarding Mr. Brodrick, the new Secretary of State for India. The "Gujrat Mitra" remarks:—The news wired out to Simla by a sympathetic correspondent describes in addition to Mr. Brodrick's many merits the possession of vast energy and hard labour as the chief traits of his character. But these alone do not go for success or efficiency when the occupant of a place armed as he is with autocratic powers does not for lack of sympathy and knowledge of the people generally look to the question before him with an Indian rather than an English eye. Sympathy and knowledge go far in our opinion to the success of a statesman than mere possession of energy and capacity for hard work. Mr. Brodrick no doubt is a man of great earnestness and energy. His career at the War office testified eminently to this part of his character. We may except, however, that in the new sphere of his duties to which his sovereign has called him Mr. Brodrick will ever take care to remember that he has been charged with a sacred trust and that for the achievement of success he must contribute to the mitigation of the suffering and misery of the Indian people, and dispose of Indian questions in the light of the country's wants and not as the exigencies of party politics might dictate.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS BILL.

Commenting on the Agricultural Banks Bill, the "Praja Bandhu" says:—We have nothing to say against the object of the Bill, and it will give us genuine satisfaction to see that actual experience realizes the good intentions of the Government. We must confess, however, that judging from past experience, and the present condition of the classes whose co-operation is invoked, we see little chance of the measure proving successful in the near future. The fact of the matter is that the spirit of co-operation on which the author of the Bill counts does not exist. It existed more than a generation ago, but the system of over-centralized and bureaucratic administration, has, in combination with other forces, effectually exterminated the habit of combining for common ends which was once so common, in rural India and even among the guilds and Mahajans of Indian towns. Even now very little is done by Government to promote the habit, and organized efforts for public purposes are looked upon with suspicion by a considerable portion of the Anglo-Indian world. It is well known that those who are well educated do not combine, except temporarily under the impulse of some fascinating idea. It is hardly reasonable to expect co-operation among a people who are divided into individual atoms. The conditions of Indian society as it exists are distinctly unfavourable to the growth of the new institution proposed.

THE COMING CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

The "Indu Prakash" states:—The time for the coming Congress is drawing nigh, but we are glad to note that the work for the Congress as well as for the Industrial Exhibition is progressing very satisfactorily. The Madras people have from the beginning shown commendable promptitude in organizing the two big popular functions of the year, they took upon themselves to carry through. This year's Congress seems to have resolved to curtail the number of subjects and to concentrate its energy on the few select subjects of popular grievance. This is a distinctly better plan in our opinion for if the Congress attends to ventilating the most important grievances of the people the work will be more efficiently done than as at present. The work of attending to less important grievances should naturally go to Provincial and District Conferences which should carefully look into the grievances of their respective spheres of activity.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

Most of the native papers view the provisions of the Universities Bill with disfavour, some expressing a belief that India is not in need of any such reform as Government suppose to be wanted. The "Rast Goftar" says:—The long looked for Universities Bill has at last come. Though a much more moderate measure than was expected by some, the Bill will come in for some very fierce criticisms, from those who believe India is not in need of any such reform as Government suppose to be wanted; and that the real motive of the authorities in taking up the question is no other than imposing undue restrictions on the educational establishments of the country, cramping the intellect of the people, and preventing the spread of higher education among them. It is impossible to expect that, in spite of the too evident efforts on the part of Lord Curzon's Government to conciliate those who have been looking with suspicion and distrust on their action in this matter, a conflict would be averted. The Bill, as we have said, is a milder and more modest measure than we expected it to be, but it nevertheless provides for far-reaching changes.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—There cannot but be one opinion among the educated classes of India as to the main features of the Universities Bill which was introduced last Wednesday into the Viceregal Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh. Though the full text of the Bill is not yet before us, it may be observed on the strength of the speech made by that member that, save in a few minor details, the Government seems to have almost wholly endorsed the recommendations originally made by the Commission. Precious little is to be discovered of the influence of public criticism which was submitted to Government by recognised public bodies and individuals fully conversant with the internal working of the Senate and the Syndicate, and of the actual teaching condition of Government and private colleges. So far nothing but a feeling of bitter disappointment must overtake advocates of genuine reform who were led to anticipate a measure, more in harmony with the well-informed public criticism just referred to, from the tenor of the letter of Government which followed the agitation of last year.

The "Gujrati" remarks:—The report of the Universities Commission contained no definite recommendation of a substantial and noteworthy character for the genuine advancement of learning of the promotion of efficient teaching, and in the Bill itself we are unable to discover any thing specially calculated to further that end beyond certain changes in the constitution of Senates and Syndicates and certain provisions for the affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges. The proposed changes will only result in converting the former into more or less officialised bodies and making the Universities something like departments of the State. If it was deemed necessary to make stricter the conditions for the affiliation of colleges, no fresh legislation was needed, and all that was desired could have been secured by modifying the existing regulations. Theoretically the powers of the Universities have been enlarged, but schemes for the provision of teaching to advanced students have so far been found to be impracticable, and some of them had to be rejected because of the want of necessary funds.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE REFERENCE TO A THIRD JUDGE.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard further arguments on a reference made to him by the Chief Justice in the suit brought by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The suit was originally heard before Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who decided adversely to the plaintiff. An appeal from that decision was heard before Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Jacob, who, however, differed in opinion; and the matter was referred by the Chief Justice to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person, while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Scott, in continuing his argument on behalf of the defendant, said his Lordship would have to deal with the point whether the publication of the Government resolution was not absolutely privileged and that the suit did not lie. It was an act done in the exercise of governing powers, which were formerly delegated to the East India Company, and secondly, if it was not such an act, then it was done by the Government of Bombay individually without authority as to the public revenues being made liable. The learned Advocate said further that the plaintiff had no right to go into the matters, referred to by Mr. Justice Jacob, without the required previous notice of action. The publication of the resolution was made on public grounds as a warning to Government officials and was absolutely privileged.

It was stated that certain officers of Government published the resolution to certain subordinates as Mr. Shepherd was stated to have done; but this, said the learned Advocate, could not be included as a cause of action in the present suit. It would be preposterous to do so. It was stated that the publication was owing to vindictive and malicious action on the part of certain officials. The learned Advocate said he had shown on the authorities that the revenues of India could not be made liable for such an action as that. Reading Mr. Justice Jacob's judgment, Mr. Scott said his argument on the first point contradicted his argument on the second point. This was a suit not alone against the Government of Bombay; it was a suit against the executive Government of the King, and Government in section 416 of the Code meant the Government of the Crown. After reading authorities, the learned Advocate said he had shown how he challenged the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Justice Jacob, and remarked that the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Justice Batty were the correct ones. Communications of State matters made by one officer to another must be absolutely privileged. The learned counsel, quoting from the judgment, said that on that ground Mr. Justice Tyebjee was perfectly justified in saying that the communication was absolutely privileged. The learned counsel next referred, in support of his argument, to what he called the Irish Privilege Case.

Mr. Scott, continuing his argument, next touched upon the point of notice of action, remarking that curiously enough none of the cases cited by the plaintiff touched upon that point. Referring to the notice from the plaintiff, the learned counsel said there was not a hint, not a scrap to show that there was any allegation of malice against any member of the Government. The most important allegation the plaintiff relied upon was not alleged in the notice. Government had no opportunity of considering the allegation, and considering whether the plaintiff was entitled to any compensation in respect of malice. Mr Justice Jacob suggested an amendment of the plaint in that respect but Mr. Justice Batty pointed out that that could not be done. If Mr. Shepherd published the resolution to his subordinates, that was a fresh cause of action, and could not be sued upon in this case. The learned Advocate therefore submitted that on the two main points in the case Mr. Justice Tyebjee was right, and that Mr. Justice Jabob was absolutely wrong in the view he had taken of every point in the case.

Mr. Jehangir, the plaintiff, next addressed the court in reply to the Advocate General. If his Lordship gave his dicision now on the main point whether he had jurisdiction to try the whole case, his (plaintiff's) remarks would be condensed.

His Lordship said he would do what he had already stated, namely that he would hear the whole case and then give his decision.

Mr. Jehangir said he would then have to go through the whole case at considerable length, dealing with the judgments of Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob, and next that of Mr. Justice Tyebjee.

His Lordship said he would like to hear what Mr. Jehangir had to say on the question of notice.

Mr. Jehangir said that, in justice to himself, as it was a very serious matter to him, he must go through the whole case and would come to the question of notice in due course. Mr. Jehangir then related at great length what had taken place before Mr. Justice Tyebjee and Mr. Justice Batty, and Mr. Justice Jacob. He said the learned Advocate-General had changed his colours in every court. Mr. Jehangir was going to refer to the statutes.

The Advocate-General said it was no use going back to the statutes. It was very plainly stated there.

Mr. Jehangir said the Advocate-General had been changing his arguments in every court. He first relied upon the statutes, and again upon the question of notice, etc.

Mr. Scott denied having done what Mr. Jehangir imputed to him.

Mr. Jehangir said that on the question of notice the Advocate-General was actually estopped. He contended that there was a sufficient cause of action disclosed in the plaint. He had argued before the lower courts that the East India Company had not sovereign powers, and he contended now that they had no sovereign powers in India. Neither the Government of India, nor the Bombay Government had sovereign powers. The individual rights of subjects could not be interfered with even by the Crown except by legislation enactments: That was the law as cited by Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Jehangir went on reading through Mr. Justice Batty's judgment and commented upon portions of it as he proceeded.

The court then adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	4	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	9
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	14	8	67
Total plague deaths to date	263,510	215,566	
Same date last year	17	15	91

INOCULATION.

On the 11th November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under:—Bhopal, 501 doses; Satara, 204 doses; and Ahmednagar, 1,002 doses.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The need for extra judges is pointed out by the "Law Times," which has been looking into the list of appeals and causes for the Michaelmas sittings. In the aggregate there are 348 appeals and 1,802 causes down for hearing, as against 300 and 1,196 last term (the Divorce Court, by the way has a notable increase of business to transact). And on a review of the situation it is difficult to agree with the Master of the Rolls in his statement that "There is no ground of complaint as to the state of arrears in the Court of Appeal." There is no reason to grumble at the judges, who work hard and conscientiously enough; but they cannot do the impossible. And the waste of time, money, and temper on the part of litigants and witnesses largely outbalances the cost of an extra judge or two.

By a happy coincidence Mrs. Archbishop of York and Mrs. Archbishop of Canterbury will celebrate their silver wedding simultaneously, for in that matter neither holds precedence over the other. This double event may in passing prompt the reflection whether an Archbishop might not be appointed no less for the qualities of his wife than for his own merits. Mrs. Davidson showed at Winchester her interest in women's work; and may yet at Canterbury cause herself to be as popular on feminine platforms as was her predecessor, Mrs. Benson. Her sister of York, on the other hand, has had twelve years of work in her nothern province. As the Hon. Augusta Ann Keppel, daughter of the sixth Viscount Barrington, she was married to Dr. Maclagan, then vicar of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, who was on the eve of becoming Bishop of Lichfield. Since then her tact and geniality have been of the greatest service in administering both diocese and province. From the first she has been one of the most ardent supporters of the Girls' Friendly Society, and in this connection deserves the gratitude of young girls, especially servants. So far from discouraging the "follower," she would, with judicious restraint, afford young girls opportunities of making acquaintances in a pleasant comfortable way which may lead to friendship or something deeper.

The late Mr. Horsley, R. A. divided with Sir Henry Cole, the great art patron and founder of the South Kensington Museum, the credit of inventing the Christmas card. It is claimed for Cole that he was the first to send Yule notes of greeting to friends, but it was Horsley who adapted the valentine to the sentiments of December 25th by designing the first published Christmas card in 1846. A specimen of this card was sold a few years ago for £50. At first however, the custom grew slowly, and only within these twenty years has the Christmas card come into popularity. The enemy it had to overcome was the valentine; the two could not flourish within two months of each other, and the Christmas card triumphed to the extent of reducing the number of valentines passing through the London Post Office from three million in 1883 to a negligible quantity to-day, while the December postal flood increases yearly.

The cry of the silk hat-makers is that the market for their wares grows more and more restricted, and that a full half of the 8,000 men engaged in the trade in London only a few years ago are now out of employment. The City clerk no longer looks on the top hat, oft-cleaned but shining still, as the badge of the respectablity of his profession; heads of firms come to business in panamas or bowlers, according to the season, and even the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange (the ultra-Tories of the metropolis) have adopted the same unceremonious headgear. Motor cars, in which so many City men come to town, are perhaps partly responsible for the change; for a frock coat and Lincoln and Bennett is hardly the ideal get up for the man who drives in daily from the country through wind and sunshine, dust or rain, at some twenty miles an hour.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, whose extraordinary physical and mental activity in his eighty-first year is another instance of the absurdity of modern athleticism-worship, made his great name just short of half a century ago, when, as a young surgeon in the Malay Archipelago, there occurred to him that theory of natural selection which also occurred independently to Darwin some years earlier, and to Herbert Spencer earlier still. It is a noteworthy fact that both Darwin and Wallace have told us that they reached the idea as a direct result of the reading of Malthus' essay on population. Besides being a vigorous defender of spiritualism Dr. Wallace has committed himself to entire faith in phrenology and is an ardent anti-vaccinator. Until the present year he has never published any work upon astronomy. There can be little question that his last book with its 330 pages, constitutes one of the most remarkable instances of rapid and exhausting work ever achieved by an octogenarian—not even excepting Hobbes.

Famous indeed is the Colchester Oyster Feast, and to be invited is considered the highest compliment the town can confer, not only from the importance of the function, but because at that meal is an unlimited supply of the finest obtainable natives, of which some sacks are consumed. Even from the times of the Romans these oysters have been celebrated. Exclusive rights to the oyster fisheries were granted to the town under a charter of Richard I., and in the reign of Elizabeth horse-loads of oysters were accepted as gifts by the courtiers of the time. Massinger's Justice Greedy commences his day with a barrel of Colchester oysters, a statement that shows how altered are the customs of to-day.

The unfortunate loss by M. Paderewski of the savings of a hard-working and unhappy lifetime is doubly heavy if we remember that the most admired pianist of modern times was seized with neuritis some months ago, and was ordered absolute rest for months to come. A story of Sarasate will serve to show what this means to an executive musician. The famous violinist is reported to have said that he practised fourteen hours a day; if it dropped to twelve he knew the difference; if to ten, his friends observed it; and if below that, the public did so. Therefore M. Paderwski will have great leeway to make up, whilst everyone knows that complete recovery and immunity from any form of occupation neurosis—whether it be writer's cramp or needlewoman's cramp, or pianist's, or anyone else's—is a rare event. There is only one infallible remedy for these conditions—and that the most obvious and often, as in this case, impossible.

For imaginative genius it would be hard to beat the information published in a Washington journal concerning the Honourable Artillery Co. delegation, which returns to London to-day. The regiment is of very elastic size, sometimes being simply a skeleton regiment and at other times being almost as large as an army corps! But it is regarding individual members that the climax of imagination is reached. Lord Denbigh, we are informed, wears a Victoria Cross for his valour and also commanded a section of the City Imperial Volunteers during the Boer War and greatly distinguished himself in a number of engagements. Major Budworth and Colour-Sergeant Cooper are also mentioned as being wearers of the Victoria Cross. Regarding the former the Amerian public were informed that during the Boer War he commanded a battalion of artillery, made up, armed, equipped and subsisted by the Honourable Company of London. When it is added that in one engagement he recaptured from the Boers five guns that had been taken by them a few days before, it follows as a matter of course that he was rewarded for this feat with the Victoria Cross, besides having several other decorations conferred upon him! It is, of course, no reflection on these gallant soldiers that all this is untrue. With stories of this sort in circulation it is no wonder that the Honourable made a vast impression upon the American public.

Some months ago a rumour went round—it was started by a correspondent of the "Lancet"—that a chicken had been hatched from an egg which had been preserved by silicate of soda for a year. Another correspondent has just been experimenting, and has found that though the eggs would not produce chickens they could not be distinguished from new laid eggs. The produce dealer has long ago discovered the virtue and the value of the egg-preservative, and has laid his plans accordingly, while hens in Russia, Siberia, Morocco, and Egypt lay the eggs. The breakfast eggs which is eaten as new laid in Cape Colony, for instance, has probably come with a million others from Russia by way of London, and is about nine months old. Still, it is as good as new, and perhaps it will be comforting to learn that it won't hatch chickens.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PURELY PERSONAL.

VERY notable Duke, who has estates in the three Kingdoms, and who holds almost princely sway over many workers, had occasion the other day says "M. A. P." to dismiss a labourer for some slackness or misdemeanour. The man was angry at being sacked, and —having nothing further to fear or to hope—wanted to say something very hard and hunting to his master. He could think of nothing much of the kind, for the Duke had been good to him and to his. He was turning away, when he suddenly remembered that the Duke's Lady held a position at Court with the Queen. That was his chance, and his cue, so he turned round on the Duke. Oh, yes your Grace, he said, I'll go home. But though I'm a poor man, thank God I never had to send my missis out to service, as you had. The Duke smiled.

The Duke of Bedford has caused a good deal of amusement to the inhabitants of Woburn by his latest investment, a sort of miniature armoured train, consisting of a truck, painted brown like the Duke's livery, and drawn by a small steam-motor. Both the motor and the truck are protected by high sides, so that the Duke can go in safety into the enclosure where he keeps the wilder animals of his wonderful Zoo at Woburn. Some of these beasts are inclined to be restive at times, and the Duke had a narrow escape of being damaged by a large specimen of deer which turned ferocious one day while the Duke and a somewhat stout friend were in the enclosure, inspecting various new-comers. The enclosures are fenced round with very high palings, and the Duke, who is active and slim, was soon on the outside, but his friend had more difficulty, and only escaped by a very narrow squeak. Hence the new importation. And now the Duke and his friends can steam round the park in safety.

The President of this year's Congress—the Bishop of Bristol, a typical Anglican dignitary—contributed more than anyone else to its acknowledged success (writes Mr. Raymond Blathwayt), and that solely by the weight of his singularly pervading personality. Clad in his doctor's robes, he presented a picturesque and dignified aspect, as,'outlined in crimson and mauve against the prevailing black, he presided over the proceedings with a directness which at times almost verged on abruptness. But now and again a smile of singular sweetness flitted over the hard, severe. but decidedly handsome features, and one realised that he was a human being as will as a Bishop and a schoolmaster, and withal one of the most commanding personalities you could well encounter. But his humanity was quite unveiled as he stood before the mass meeting of four thousand women and declared the all powerful influence that two women had exercised upon him throughout the whole of his life. Seventy years of age and not looking sixty, one loved him for all his austerity, and rejoiced in him as a typical English Churchman and gentleman; even at the moment when a hitch. for which he was not in the last to blame, occurred, and he cried out in ringing accents: And I shall go down to prosperity as the Bishop who burked a scientific paper! I, who was for long a science lecturer myself! It was delightfully human. And then the Bishop of Hereford, also a schoolmaster, maker of Clifton College, head of Rugby, now the ideal dignity of the Free Churches; a Radical, a reformer, passionately in earnest, and with his silvery hair, clear-cut features and charming voice a most popular speaker at the Congress, and a phrase-maker, too, as when he referred to the city of Bristol and the tangled skein of its multitudinous life.

Dr. Charles Gore, the Bishop of Worcester, was perhaps the hero of the week, tall. scholarly, bearded, he surveyed his audience with a humorous smile which tended, perhaps, to soften the mordant acidity of his pungent wit. But he never failed to score, and as each well-turned sentence with its gem of thought, cut through the air, it was ever hailed with a storm of applause Perhaps the most remarkable platfrom contrast was that presented by the appearance and papers of two of the Cowley Fathers; one a survival of the far-off stately old Tractarian school, and one a very personification of Twentieth Century theology. I refer to Father Benson and Father Waggett, both admirable specimens of high Anglicanism. As one gazed upon Father Benson, who is now so aged and so feeble (though his voice is wonderfully powerful) that he had to sit while he read his paper, full of the spirituality of the Mediæval Quietists, one thought of the far-off days of John Henry Newman, Hurrel Froude, John Keble, and Dr. Pusey. How the applause rang to the rafters, and men's eyes filled with tears, as the splendid old man drew to his eloquent conclusion.

Now that the Royal visit is a thing of the past (writes my Paris correspondent) Parisians are recalling and will long continue to recall, the fetes held in honour of the King and Queen of Italy. They have been chiefly remarkable for two reasons; the triumph of Queen Helena, and the triumph of Mme. Loubet. To them belong the honours of the occasion. for although King Victor Emmanuel was heartily cheered the cry that predominated was ever Vive la Reine Whenever she passed Queen Helena was the cynosure of all eyes. Her grace, her chic, her charming smile —all three were admired; and then it pleased the Parsians to see that the Queen herself was pleased, and that the decorations delighted her. and that the crowd interested her, and that in spite of all the hurry and bustle and whirl she was never bored. not even fatigued. Truly. a triumph! The cheers of the Parisians will long ring in Queen Helena's ears. Never had Queen a more enthusiastic welcome; and as for her photographs. well. they sold by tens of thousands, and now occupy the place of honour in innumerable homes.

Perhaps what most won the Parisian's heart was the Queen's well-known love of freedom and simplicity. Innumerable anecdotes have been narrated of her as a Princess, when in Montenegro, she did exactly what she liked. No ladies-in-waiting and no ceremony and pomp. The youthful and beautiful Princess went hither and thither entirely unattended. She even joined in the rejoicings in the public squares She had a gay word for every one, and when she became Queen of Italy it took her a long time to get accustomed to the etiquette of highly ceremonious European Court. Both she and her husband live as simply as possible at Rome. "Vie bourgeoise" have sneered many of the Italian noblemen; but the King and Queen abhor ceremony, and only countenance it on imperative occasions. An instance of Queen Helena's kindly 'sans gene' was much remarked at the reception of the Italian and Montenegrin colonies. Among the latter were a number of students. to whom the Queen was particularly gracious and when she saw her cousin, also a student, she was heard by everyone around her to say: Don't forget, when you write home, to tell them that I am very, very happy.

Nor has Mme. Loubet's triumph been less remarkable. I have already stated that this is the first "appearance" of the wife of a French President in an official capacity, and Mme. Loubet has come through the ordeal brilliantly. In the beginning Queen Helena was uudoubtedly timid and shy, but her kindly one might say motherly, hostess soon set her at her ease. She embraced her on both cheeks at the station and from that moment onwards the Queen and the Presidente became warm friends. At Versailles, at the gala performance at the opera (a dazzling spectacle) upon all occasions, they were to be seen chatting and laughing together; and on Saturday, while the President and King were shooting at Rambouillet, Queen Helena and Mme. Loubet were lunching together at the Elysee. All this has done much to increase Mme. Loubet's popularity. Many a grand dame wondered how Mme. Loubet would acquit herself of her new duties and watched her with a not very kindly curiosity. But the mistress of the Elysee displayed the most admirable sang froid dignity and tact; nothing (so I am told by one who was pressnt) could have exceeded tho skill with which she introduced the wives of the Ministers and other ladies to her Royal guest, and, altogether, the complete success of the visit is due in no small degree to Mme. Emile Loubet.

The Bishop of New Guinea, who is now back in his cannibal diocese, is a tall slight, good-looking dark-bearded man, of exceedingly pleasant manners, and great devotion of life. His experiences have been many and curious, and they lose nothing in his telling of them, for he is an admirable raconteur and conversationalist, and is possessed of a great sense of humour He is fond of relating how, in July, 1901, he acted as pig-sticker-in-chief at a great carnival of savages. The Bishop had objected to the cruel method in which the New Guineans slaughtered their swine for great banquets, so he offered to show them a more excellent way. Two thousand savages had assembled to eat one hundred and fifty-nine pigs, so the task was no light one. The native way of killing a pig was to hang him on a pole and them stick him with a spear, the unfortunate animal being in agony for at least ten minutes after. So the Bishop and one of his clergy set to work to shoot them painlessly and rapidly, and in a short time they had killed fifty pigs very easily, though one tough old tusker required five bullets before he would consent to die. Verily a queer experience for an Anglican bishop!

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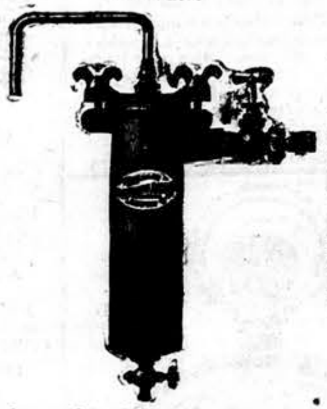

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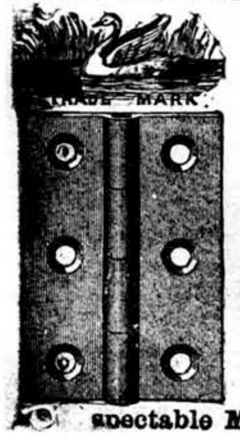

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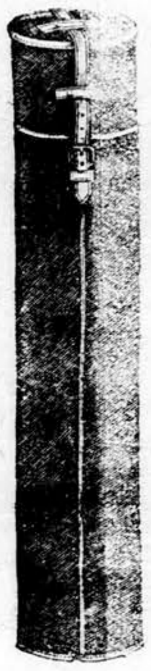

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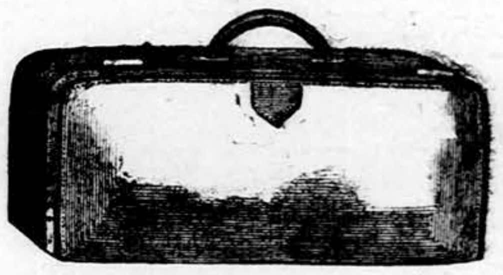

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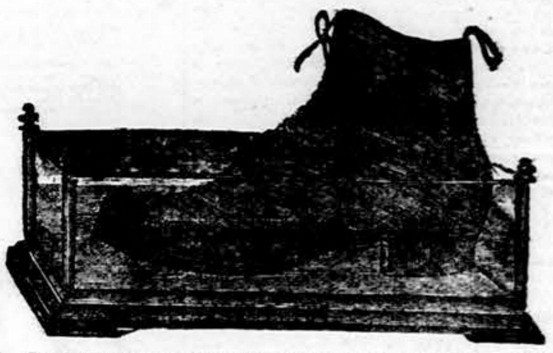

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